



Department
for Education

Graduate outcomes (LEO): Employment and earnings outcomes of higher education graduates by subject studied and graduate characteristics in 2017/18

19th March 2020

This release updates previously published figures with the latest available data (2017/18 tax year).

Earnings for UK domiciled graduates

The figure below shows the median earnings one, three, five and ten years after graduation for the 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18 tax years. The middle grey line indicates the median earnings figure and the boxes either side of the middle line indicate the interquartile range (the range between the upper and lower quartile). The black dots show the median after adjusting for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index¹.

Nominal median and real terms earnings (£) of graduates one, three, five and ten years after graduation, 2014/15 to 2017/18 tax years

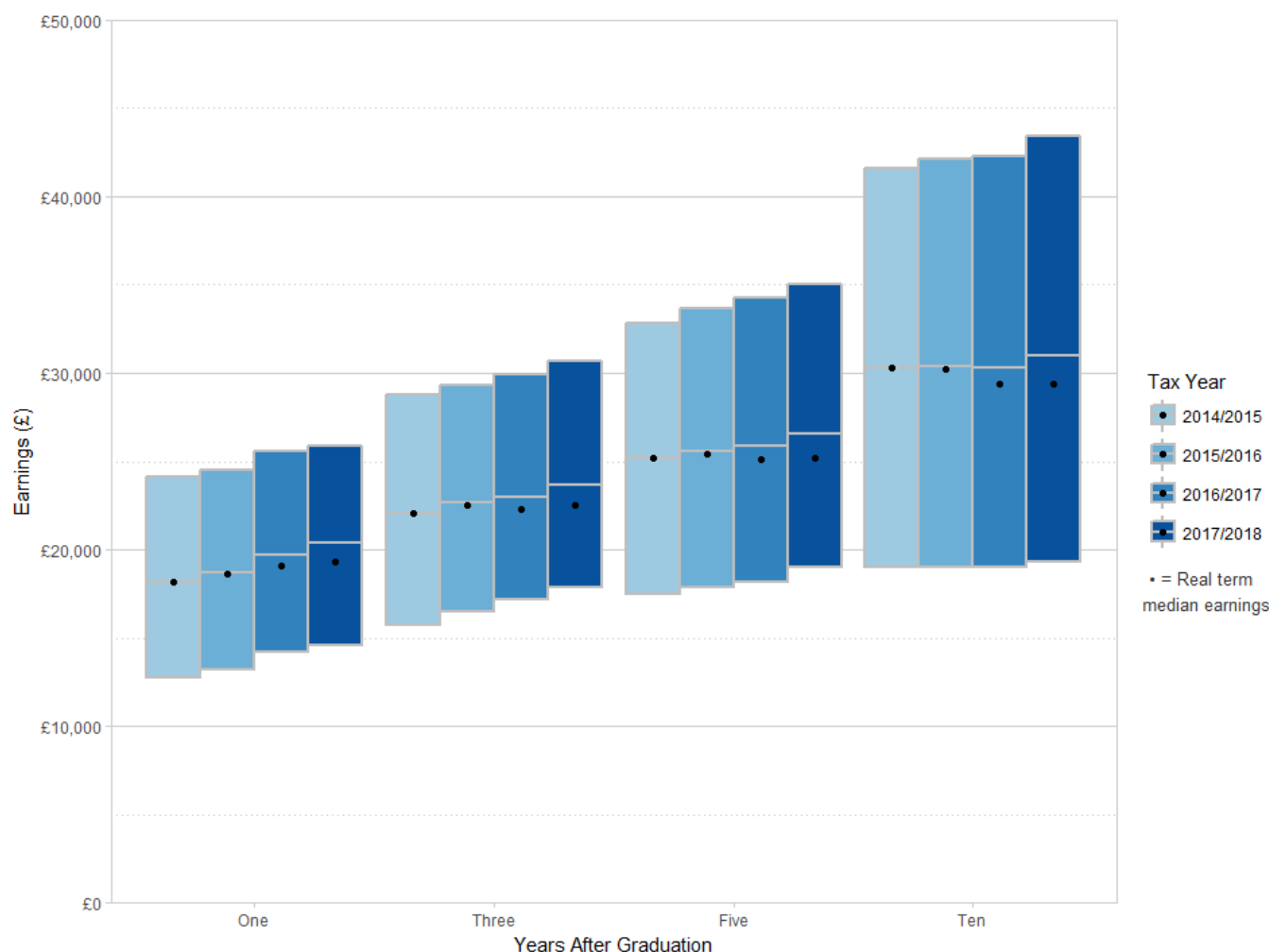
Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2003/04 (10 years after graduation), 2008/09 (5 years), 2010/11 (3 years), 2012/13 (1 year) Tax year: 2014/15

Cohorts: 2004/05 (10 years after graduation), 2009/10 (5 years), 2011/12 (3 years), 2013/14 (1 year) Tax year: 2015/16

Cohorts: 2005/06 (10 years after graduation), 2010/11 (5 years), 2012/13 (3 years), 2014/15 (1 year) Tax year: 2016/17

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year) Tax year: 2017/18



¹The inflation rate used is the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH), which is the lead measure of inflation used by the Office for National Statistics.

We see graduates' median earnings increase with time following graduation, with average earnings in 2017/18 ten years after graduation being £31,000, compared to £23,700 three years after and £20,400 one year after. Looking across graduate cohorts, graduate earnings (in nominal terms) have been increasing over time, although this effect decreases with number of years after graduation. The only reduction we see occurs between 2015/16 and 2016/17 for the ten years after graduation cohort, which is £100.

The difference from the 2014/15 to the 2017/18 tax year was £2,200 (12.1%) for the one year after graduation cohorts, £1,600 (7.2%) for the three years after graduation cohorts, £1,400 (5.6%) for the five years after graduation cohorts and £700 (2.3%) for the ten years after graduation cohorts.

After adjusting for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index², the increases in median earnings between the 2014/15 and 2017/18 tax years are reduced to £1,100 for the one year after graduation cohorts and £400 for the three years after graduation cohorts. For the five years after graduation cohorts there is no increase, and for the ten years after graduation cohorts there is a £900 decrease in earnings.

Gender gap in earnings

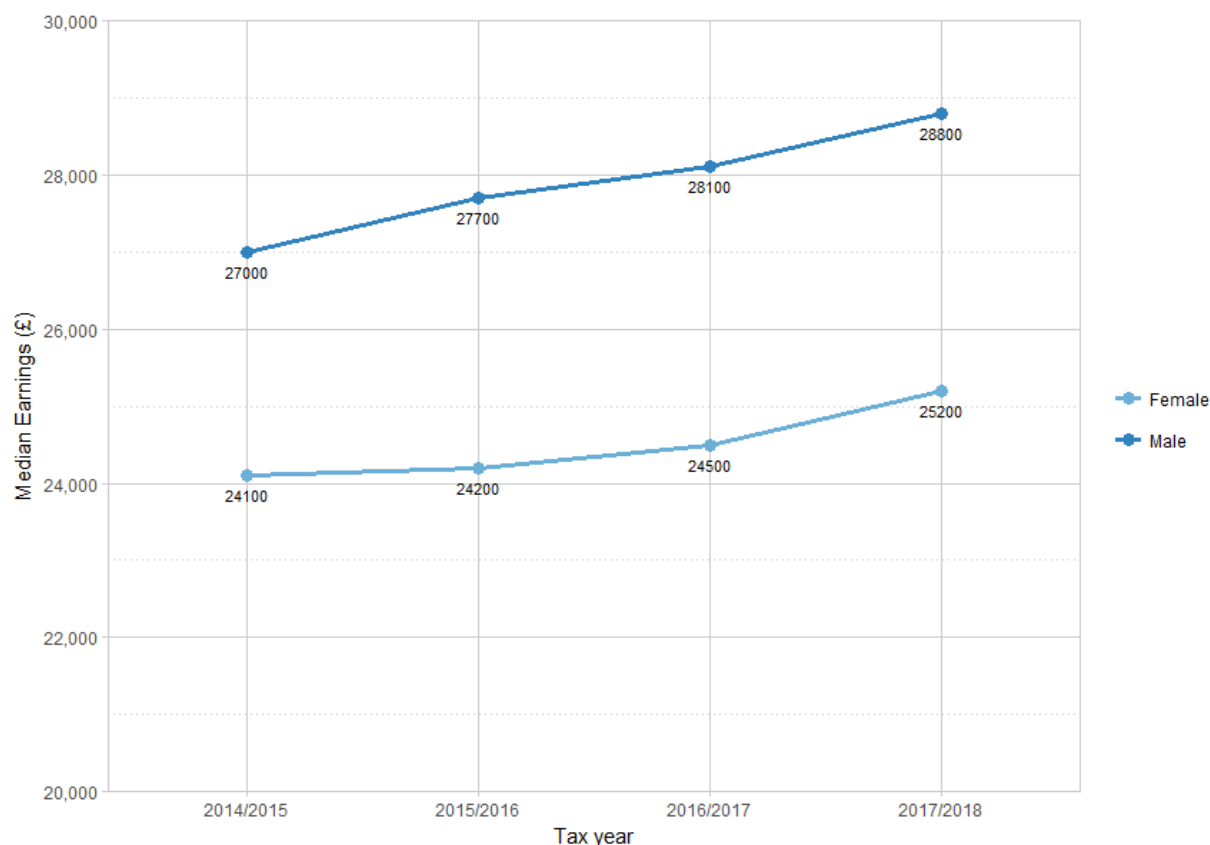
The gender gap in earnings five years after graduation increased between 2014/15 and 2015/16 but has remained mostly stable since then. In the 2014/15 tax year male earnings were 12.0% higher which increased to 14.5% for the 2015/16 tax year. The difference for the 2016/17 tax year was 14.7% which reduced to 14.3% for the 2017/18 tax year.

However, in absolute terms the gap between males and females was the same in 2016/17 and 2017/18 (with male median earnings £3,600 higher than females in both tax years).

Median earnings (£) of male and female graduates five years after graduation, 2014/15 to 2017/18 tax years

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12 (5 years after graduation) Tax years: 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18



²The inflation rate used is the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH), which is the lead measure of inflation used by the Office for National Statistics.

Earnings for international graduates

The figure below shows the earnings for UK, EU and Non-EU domiciled graduates who are in sustained employment in the UK. For all domiciles, median earnings increased from one year after graduation through to ten years after graduation. EU and Non-EU domiciled graduates had higher median earnings than UK domiciled graduates one, three, five and ten years after graduation.

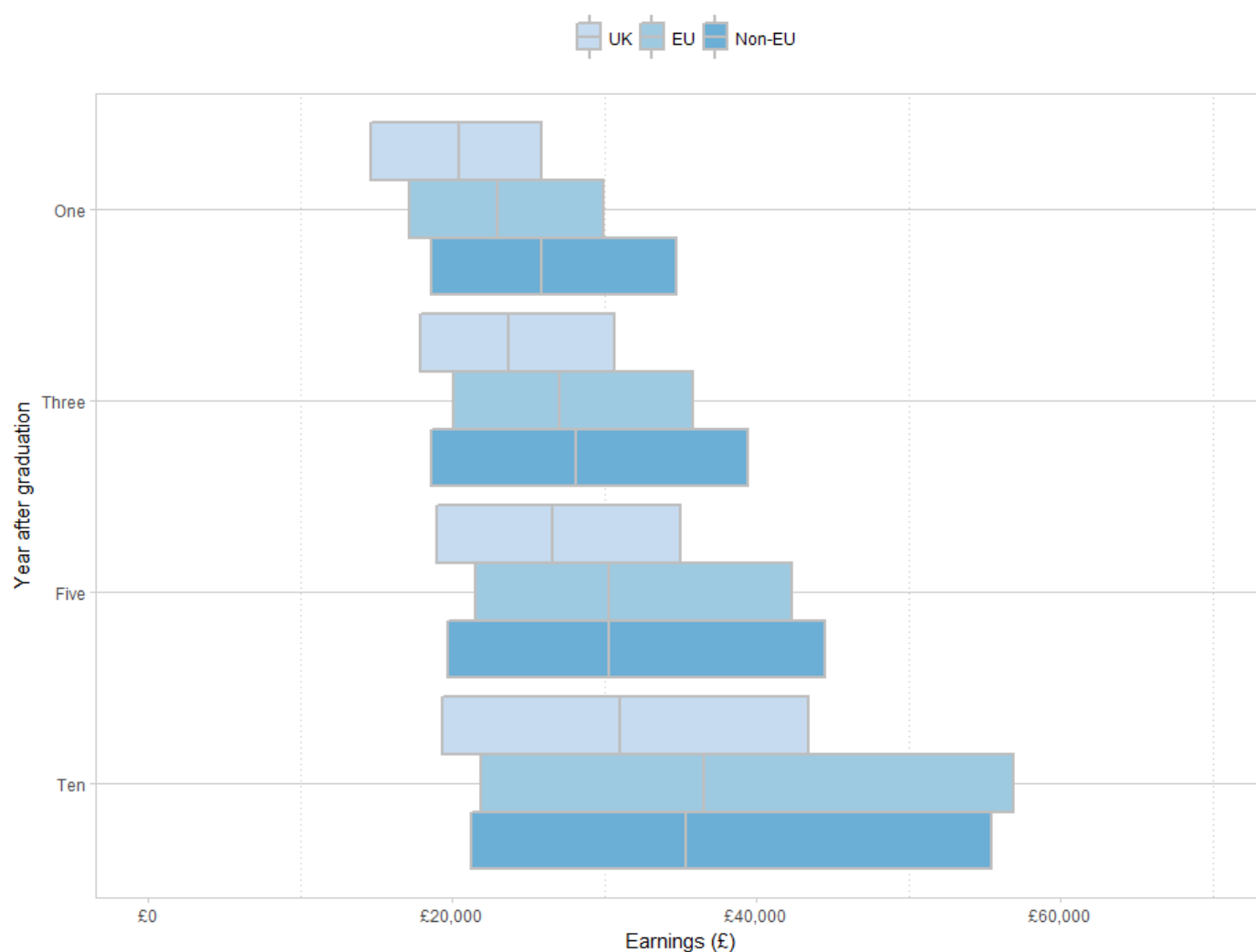
Initial earnings for Non-EU graduates one year after graduation increased substantially between 2015/16 and 2016/17 (12.7%), this increase coincided with the cohort most affected by changes to the post-study visa rules in 2012. Median earnings for Non-EU graduates continued to increase in 2017/18 at a faster rate than that seen for UK graduates (4.4% compared to 3.6%).

Median earnings (£) one, three, five and ten years after graduation by domicile, 2017/18 tax year

Coverage: First degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18



Please note: The outcomes in this release are presented as raw figures. They do not seek to control for differences in graduate characteristics that may influence outcomes over time or across different graduate populations.

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About this release

This official statistics release provides employment outcomes and earnings of graduates from the Longitudinal Educational Outcomes (LEO) data for the 2017/18 tax year, split by the following characteristics for **UK domiciled** graduates:

Sex
 Subject studied
 Region of residence
 Prior attainment

Annex A summarises the data split by the following characteristics for **UK domiciled** graduates:

Ethnicity
 Institution type
 Mode of study
 Age (at start of course)
 POLAR quintile
 Free school meals (FSM)
 Home region
 Living at home or elsewhere

This release also uses data from the Longitudinal Educational Outcomes (LEO) dataset to look at employment and earning outcomes for **international** students.

The accompanying csv file also provides graduate outcomes and earnings from the 2014/15 to 2016/17 tax year for the relevant graduating cohorts.

The release focuses on outcomes for graduates of English HE providers only.

Changes in this release

Outcomes by current region of residence have been included along with splits by subject and region

Feedback

We welcome feedback on this release and the data presented within it. Contact details are provided in [section 6: Feedback](#).

In this publication

The following tables are included in this release:

Main tables for UK domiciled graduates in the 2017/18 tax year

Main tables for International graduates

Underlying data for UK and International graduates

1.Introduction

The LEO dataset links information about students, including

- personal characteristics such as sex, ethnic group and age
- education, including schools, colleges and higher education institution attended, courses taken and qualifications achieved
- employment and income
- benefits claimed

By combining these sources, we can look at the progress of higher education leavers into the labour market. Further information on the data included in the LEO dataset can be found in the accompanying methodology note, which also contains further information on the data quality and match rates.

Coverage

This publication looks at those who graduated with a first degree qualification from higher education providers in England. First degrees are also known as bachelor's degrees.

Designated alternative providers were not required to return student level data to HESA prior to the 2014/15 academic year. In the 2014/15 academic year all alternative providers covered by HESA³ did submit student level data for the first time, and these are included in this publication where applicable. The University of Buckingham has historically returned HESA data every year and so is included in all cohorts.

All figures are based on UK tax, benefit and student records only, the activity of those who move abroad to work or study after graduating is not reflected in the employment or further study figures. Instead, these individuals are categorised as 'activity not captured'. This has potentially important implications when looking at the outcome of non-UK domiciled students.

Years after graduation (YAG)

The time periods used in this publication are one, three, five and ten years after graduation, which refers to the first, third, fifth and tenth full tax year after graduation, respectively. For instance, for the 2015/16 graduation cohort, the figures one year after graduation refer to employment and earnings outcomes in the 2017/18 tax year. This time period was picked as graduates are unlikely to have been engaged in economic activity for the whole tax year that overlaps with the graduation date. This is displayed graphically in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Relationship between academic year, tax year and definitions of 'years after graduation' used in this publication

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
2003/04	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 Years
2004/05	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years
2005/06	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years
2006/07		1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years
2007/08			1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years
2008/09				1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years
2009/10					1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years
2010/11						1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years
2011/12							1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
2012/13								1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years
2013/14									1 year	2 years	3 years
2014/15										1 year	2 years
2015/16											1 year

Cohorts in **bold** are covered in this publication

³For more information on the AP population please see the methodology note accompanying this release.

Domicile categories

Domicile categories have been based upon graduate domicile prior to the start of their course, as recorded in the HESA Student Record for graduates from HEIs/APs and as recorded in the Individualised Learner Record (ILR) for graduates from FECs. Graduates have been grouped into three top-level domicile categories: UK, EU (non-UK) and Non-EU.

Please note that country of domicile is not the same as nationality (as recorded in the HESA Student Record or ILR). For instance, in 2012/13, 91% of UK domiciled graduates were classified as UK nationals, 7% EU domiciled graduates were classified as UK nationals, and 4% of non-EU domiciled graduates were classified as UK nationals. Further information can be found in the accompanying methodology document.

Employment outcomes for UK domiciled graduates

Outcomes for **UK domiciled** graduates are presented for graduates who have been successfully matched to the Department for Work and Pensions' Customer Information System (CIS) or if they have been matched to a further study instance on the HESA Student Record.

Graduates who have been matched are then placed into one of five outcomes categories. These are:

Activity not captured: graduates who have been successfully matched to CIS but do not have any employment, out-of-work benefits or further study records in the tax year of interest. Reasons for appearing in this category include: moving out of the UK after graduation for either work or study, earning below the Lower Earnings Limit or voluntarily leaving the labour force.

No sustained destination: graduates who have an employment or out-of-work benefits record in the tax year in question but were not classified as being in 'sustained employment' and do not have a further study record.

Sustained employment only: graduates are considered to be in sustained employment if they were employed for at least one day for five out of the six months between October and March of the tax year in question or if they had a self-employment record in that tax year. To be in the sustained employment only category, graduates must not have a record of further study in the tax year in question.

Sustained employment with or without further study: includes all graduates with a record of sustained employment, regardless of whether they also have a record of further study. A graduate is defined as being in further study if they have a valid higher education study record at any UK HEI/AP on the HESA database in the relevant tax year. The further study does not have to be at postgraduate level to be counted. Further study undertaken at further education colleges is not reflected in these figures as this information is not collected by HESA.

Sustained employment, further study or both: includes all graduates with a record of sustained employment or further study. This category includes all graduates in the 'sustained employment with or without further study' category as well as those with a further study record only.

It is important to note that our definition of sustained employment does not distinguish between the different types of work that graduates are engaged in and so cannot provide an indication of the proportion of graduates who are employed in graduate occupations. Furthermore, we cannot distinguish between full-time and part-time employment.

Further information can be found in the accompanying methodology note.

Employment outcomes for international graduates

Outcomes for **international graduates** are presented for **all graduates** within the specified academic years (i.e. graduates that are 'unmatched' are included in the denominator).

Unmatched graduates are placed in a separate '**unmatched**' outcome category. For these populations the match rates are much lower as international graduates are much more likely to leave the UK after graduation and may not necessarily have been issued with a national insurance number. Including these graduates in the calculations means we get a better indication of the proportion of graduates who have

stayed in the UK to work or study after graduation, making it easier to compare countries with different match rates. For international domiciled graduates, the employment outcome categories should not be used as an indication of success in finding employment after graduation. It is likely that the majority of these graduates who are 'unmatched' or in 'activity not captured' are employed outside of the UK.

Contextual Information

There are a number of factors that can influence the employment and earnings outcomes of graduates beyond the subject and institution attended. The outcomes presented in this release are 'raw' outcomes, they **do not control for differences in the characteristics of students** that might influence graduate employment outcomes. This should be borne in mind when making comparisons across subjects.

2.Results for UK domiciled graduates

This section provides commentary to the accompanying tables to this release for the 2017/18 tax year. The graduate cohorts covered are the 2006/07 graduating cohort ten years after graduation, the 2011/12 cohort five years after graduation, the 2013/14 cohort three years after graduation and the 2015/16 cohort one year after graduation.

Some of the breakdowns in this release only cover young graduates (under 21 at the start of their course). This is due to low data coverage in graduates who were mature students (21 or over at the start of the course) or where including mature students would provide an unreliable comparison against trends within the young graduates group.

Comparison to previous tax years

Coverage: UK domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Employment outcomes

Table 1 below compares the percentage of graduates in 'further study, sustained employment or both' from the 2017/18 tax year to the 2014/15 tax year. When making comparisons, it should be borne in mind that these figures relate not only to different tax years but also to different groups of graduates.

Table 1: Percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both one, three, five and ten years after graduation, 2014/15 to 2017/18 tax years

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs
Cohorts: 2003/04 (10 years after graduation), 2008/09 (5 years), 2010/11 (3 years), 2012/13 (1 year) Tax year: 2014/15
Cohorts: 2004/05 (10 years after graduation), 2009/10 (5 years), 2011/12 (3 years), 2013/14 (1 year) Tax year: 2015/16
Cohorts: 2005/06 (10 years after graduation), 2010/11 (5 years), 2012/13 (3 years), 2014/15 (1 year) Tax year: 2016/17
Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year) Tax year: 2017/18

	2014/2015 Tax Year	2015/2016 Tax Year	2016/2017 Tax Year	2017/2018 Tax Year
Years after graduation	Further study, sustained employment or both (%)			
One	87	86.9	87.5	87.7
Three	86.9	87.1	86.5	85.9
Five	86.3	86.1	85.4	84.9
Ten	83.4	83.4	82.8	82.3

As Table 1 above shows, the percentage in 'further study, sustained employment or both' is mostly stable, however there do appear to be small declines in long-term (especially 5 and 10 years after graduation) employment outcomes of around a percentage point. In general, though, the percentage of graduates in further study, employment or both remains high.

Earnings

Table 2 shows the median earnings of graduates from the 2014/15 to 2017/18 tax years in nominal and real⁴ terms.

There were some small changes in graduate earnings between the tax years in nominal terms, which decreased with number of years after graduation. The increase from the 2014/15 to the 2017/18 tax year was £2,200 for the one year after graduation cohorts, £1,600 for the three years after graduation cohorts, £1,400 for the five years after graduation cohorts and £700 for the ten years after graduation cohorts. In 2017/18, median graduate earnings were £26,600 five years after graduation, compared with £25,900 in the tax year before and £25,600 the year before that. The only drop in earnings we see is between the 2015/16 and 2016/17 tax years 10 years after graduation, the median earnings decrease by £100, which then increases by £700 the following tax year (2017/18).

Table 2: Median earnings (£) of graduates one, three, five and ten years after graduation, 2014/15 to 2017/18 tax years

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2003/04 (10 years after graduation), 2008/09 (5 years), 2010/11 (3 years), 2012/13 (1 year) Tax year: 2014/15

Cohorts: 2004/05 (10 years after graduation), 2009/10 (5 years), 2011/12 (3 years), 2013/14 (1 year) Tax year: 2015/16

Cohorts: 2005/06 (10 years after graduation), 2010/11 (5 years), 2012/13 (3 years), 2014/15 (1 year) Tax year: 2016/17

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year) Tax year: 2017/18

	2014/15 tax year	2015/16 tax year	2016/17 tax year	2017/18 tax year	2014/15 tax year	2015/16 tax year	2016/17 tax year	2017/18 tax year
Years after graduation	Median nominal earnings (£)				Median real earnings (£)			
One	18,200	18,700	19,700	20,400	18,200	18,600	19,100	19,300
Three	22,100	22,700	23,000	23,700	22,100	22,500	22,300	22,500
Five	25,200	25,600	25,900	26,600	25,200	25,400	25,100	25,200
Ten	30,300	30,400	30,300	31,000	30,300	30,200	29,400	29,400

The adjustment for inflation used the 2014/15 tax year as a base year, hence real earnings in this year are presented as equal to nominal earnings. For 2015/16 to 2017/18 nominal earnings were adjusted using Consumer Price Index inflation rates at the end of each tax year⁵ relative to the end of the previous tax year.

Table 2 shows that increases in real earnings were lower than for nominal earnings and in some cases decreased. From 2014/15 to 2017/18, the difference was £1,100 for the one year after graduation cohorts (much lower than the nominal increase of £2,200), £400 for the three years after graduation cohorts (compared with a nominal increase of £1,600), no increase for the five years after graduation (compared with £1,400) and a decrease of £900 for the ten years after graduation cohorts (compared with an increase of £700). This shows that whilst average earnings have gone up for all of the cohorts, the value of these earnings in terms of the goods and services that they can buy has not increased at the same rate, and in some cases has actually decreased.

Figure 2 below illustrates the differences in nominal earnings for all four points after graduation.

⁴Earnings in real terms are adjusted for inflation to better reflect what an individual can afford to buy with those earnings. To calculate real earnings, nominal earnings are divided by the inflation rate for that year. The rates used in this publication are shown in footnote 4 below.

⁵Inflation as measured by the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) in March 2018 (end of the 2017/18 tax year) was 2.3%, compared with 0.8% in March 2016. See <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/inflationandpriceindices> for more information.

Figure 2: Median nominal earnings (£) of graduates one, three, five and ten years after graduation, 2014/15 to 2017/2018 tax years

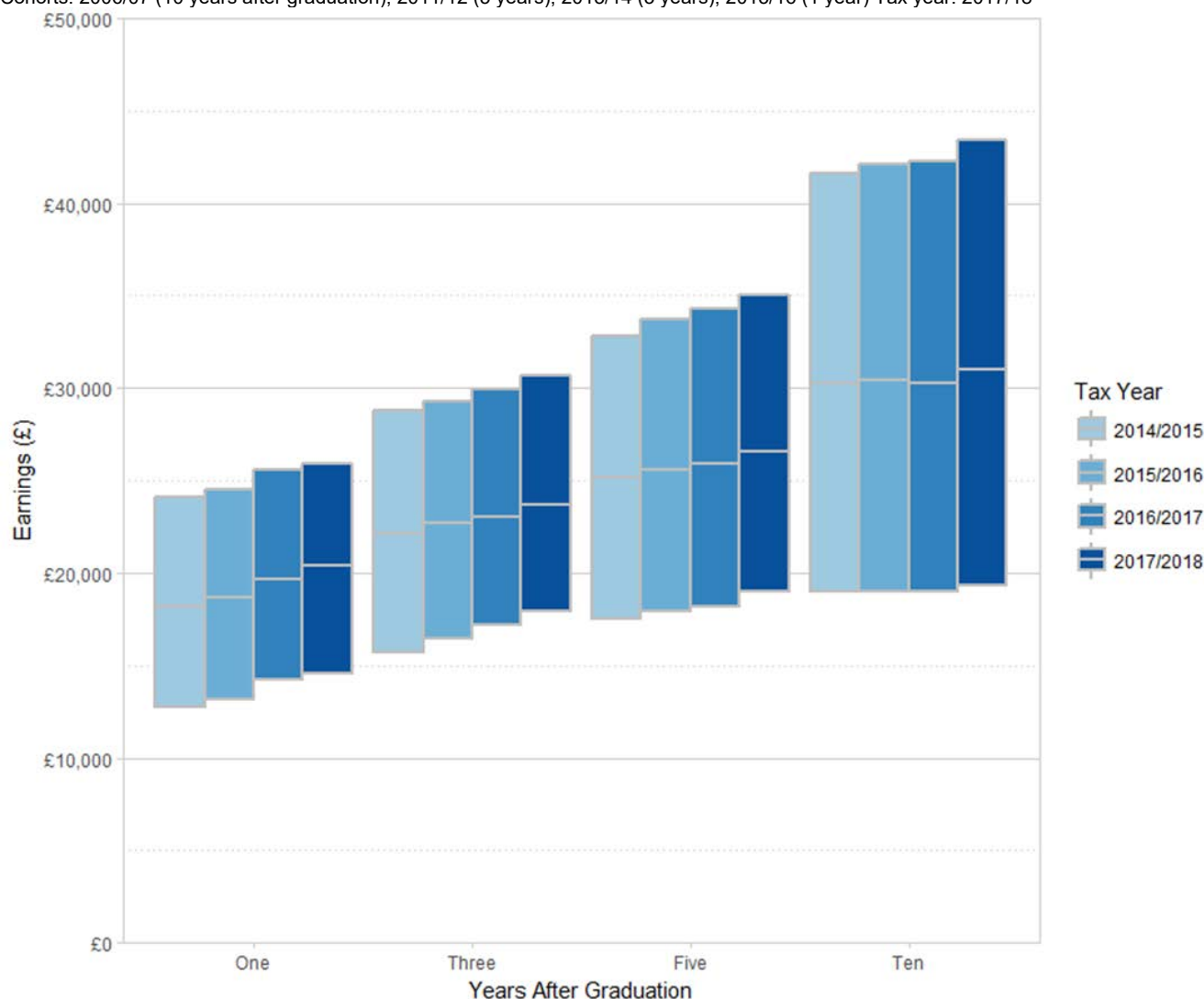
Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2003/04 (10 years after graduation), 2008/09 (5 years), 2010/11 (3 years), 2012/13 (1 year) Tax year: 2014/15

Cohorts: 2004/05 (10 years after graduation), 2009/10 (5 years), 2011/12 (3 years), 2013/14 (1 year) Tax year: 2015/16

Cohorts: 2005/06 (10 years after graduation), 2010/11 (5 years), 2012/13 (3 years), 2014/15 (1 year) Tax year: 2016/17

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year) Tax year: 2017/18



Overall figures

Coverage: UK domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Employment outcomes

As Table 3 shows, the percentage of unmatched graduates and those in the activity not captured category increases with years after graduation. This should be borne in mind when making comparisons of employment outcomes across years after graduation for all breakdowns covered in this release. Figure 3 shows that the percentage of students known to be in further study decreases with years after graduation, demonstrated by the gap between the bars for 'sustained employment only' and 'further study, sustained employment or both' narrowing with years after graduation.

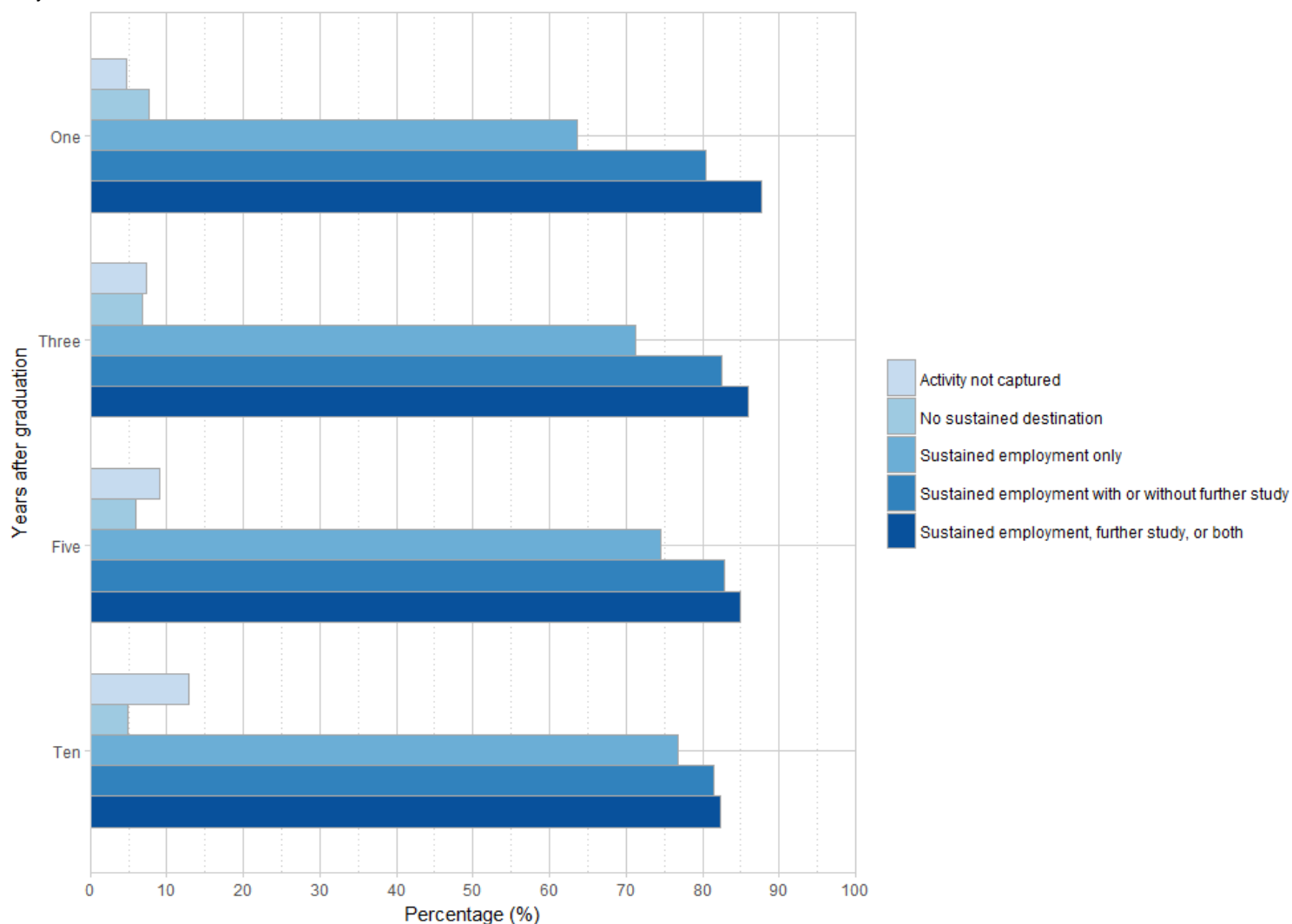
Table 3: Activity of graduates one, three, five and ten years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs
Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)
Tax year: 2017/18

Years after graduation	Number of graduates	Unmatched (%)	Number of graduates matched to LEO data	Activity not captured (%)	No sustained destination (%)	Sustained employment only (%)	Sustained employment with or without further study (%)	Further study, sustained employment or both (%)
One	288,380	0.7	286,355	4.7	7.7	63.6	80.5	87.7
Three	303,915	0.9	301,280	7.3	6.8	71.3	82.5	85.9
Five	279,340	1.8	274,190	9.1	6.0	74.5	82.9	84.9
Ten	230,620	3.4	222,725	12.8	4.9	76.7	81.5	82.3

Figure 3: Employment outcomes of graduates one, three, five and ten years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs
Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)
Tax year: 2017/18



Earnings

The median earnings of graduates increases with years after graduation, as does the interquartile range. This is shown in Table 4 and Figure 4.

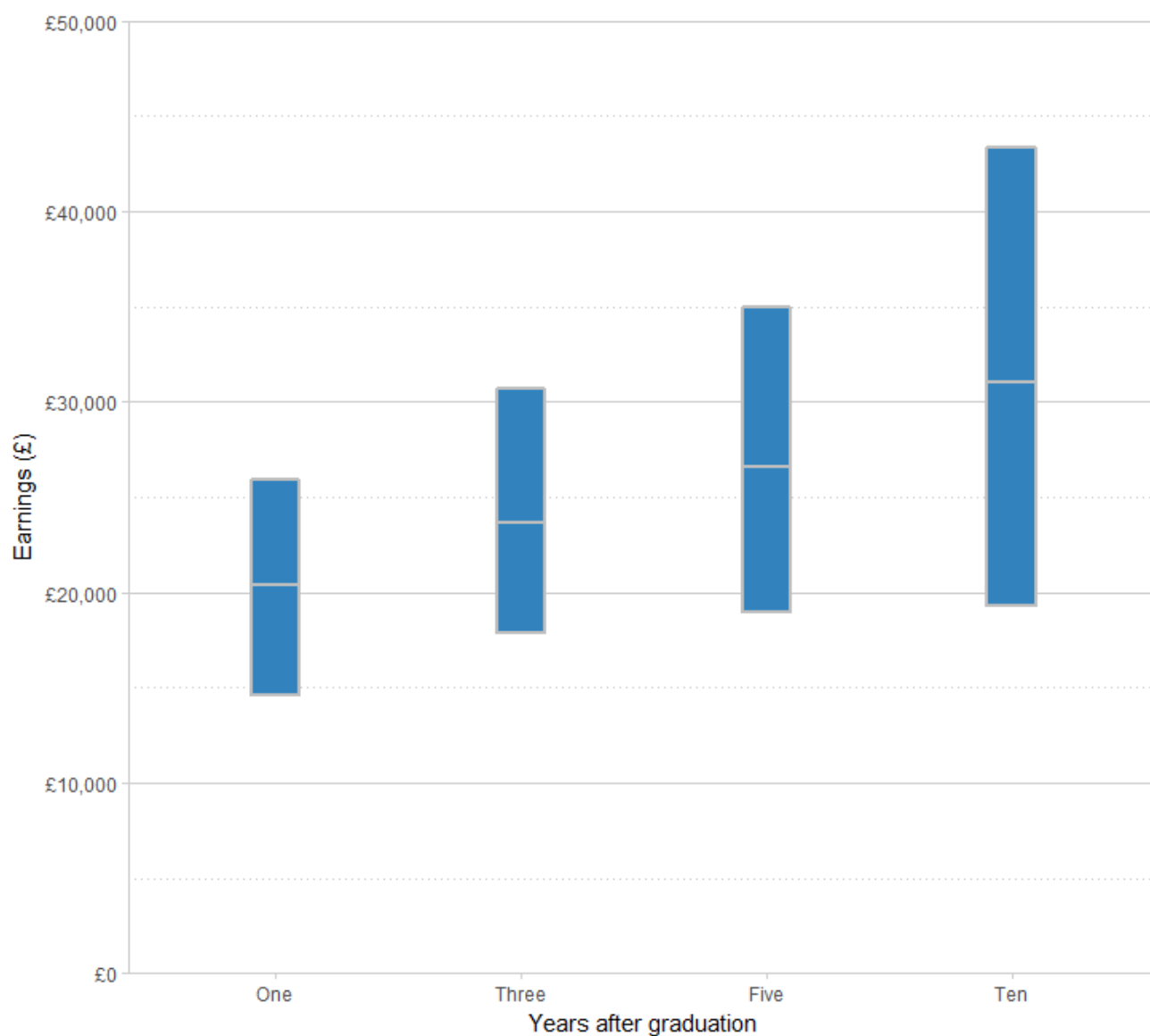
Table 4: Earnings of graduates one, three, five and ten years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs
Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)
Tax year: 2017/18

Years after graduation	Number included in earnings figures	Earnings lower quartile (£)	Median earnings (£)	Earnings upper quartile (£)
One	176,540	14,600	20,400	25,900
Three	207,805	17,900	23,700	30,700
Five	196,410	19,000	26,600	35,000
Ten	160,310	19,300	31,000	43,400

Figure 4: Earnings of graduates one, three, five and ten years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs
Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)
Tax year: 2017/18



Sex

Coverage: UK domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Employment outcomes

The percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both is greater for female graduates than male graduates at one, three, five and ten years after graduation. However, the percentage point difference between the two decreases with years after graduation, as shown in Table 5.

There was a 3.0 percentage point difference between male and female graduates one year after graduation (2015/16 graduating cohort), which decreased to 0.9 percentage points ten years after graduation (2006/07 graduating cohort).

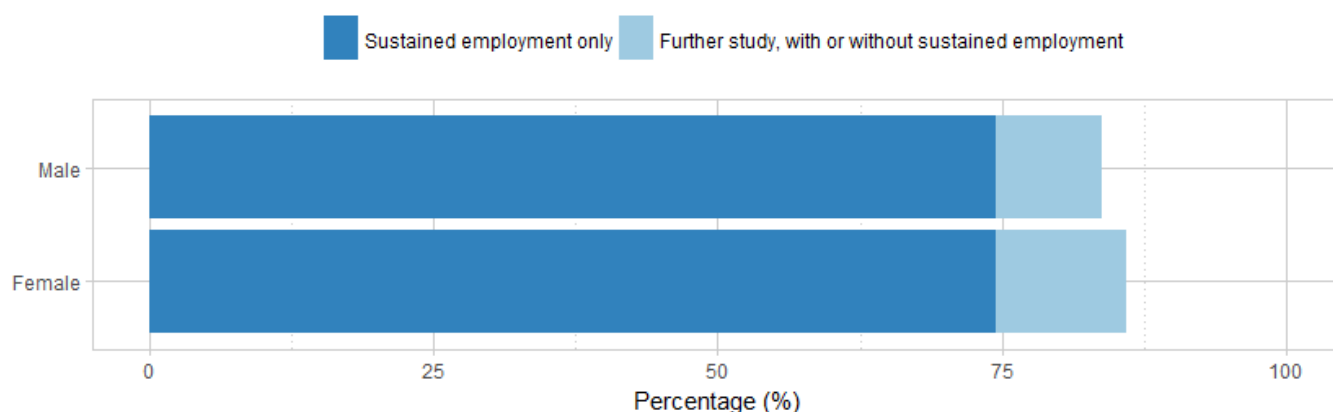
Table 5: Percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by sex one, three, five and ten years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs
Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)
Tax year: 2017/18

Years after graduation	Sex			
	Female		Male	
	Number of graduates matched to LEO data	Further study, sustained employment or both (%)	Number of graduates matched to LEO data	Further study, sustained employment or both (%)
One	166,200	88.9	120,155	85.9
Three	172,720	87.1	128,565	84.4
Five	157,400	85.9	116,790	83.7
Ten	125,915	82.7	96,815	81.8

Figure 5: Employment outcomes of graduates by sex five years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs
Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)
Tax year: 2017/18



As shown in Figure 5, there is a higher percentage of female graduates in further study (with or without sustained employment) five years after graduation than male graduates.

Earnings

Table 6 shows the median earnings of male and female graduates one, three, five and ten years after graduation.

Table 6: Median earnings by sex one, three, five and ten years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Years after graduation	Sex			
	Female		Male	
	Number included in earnings figures	Median earnings (£)	Number included in earnings figures	Median earnings (£)
One	103,800	19,700	72,745	21,200
Three	119,480	23,000	88,320	25,600
Five	113,025	25,200	83,385	28,800
Ten	90,475	27,400	69,835	36,100

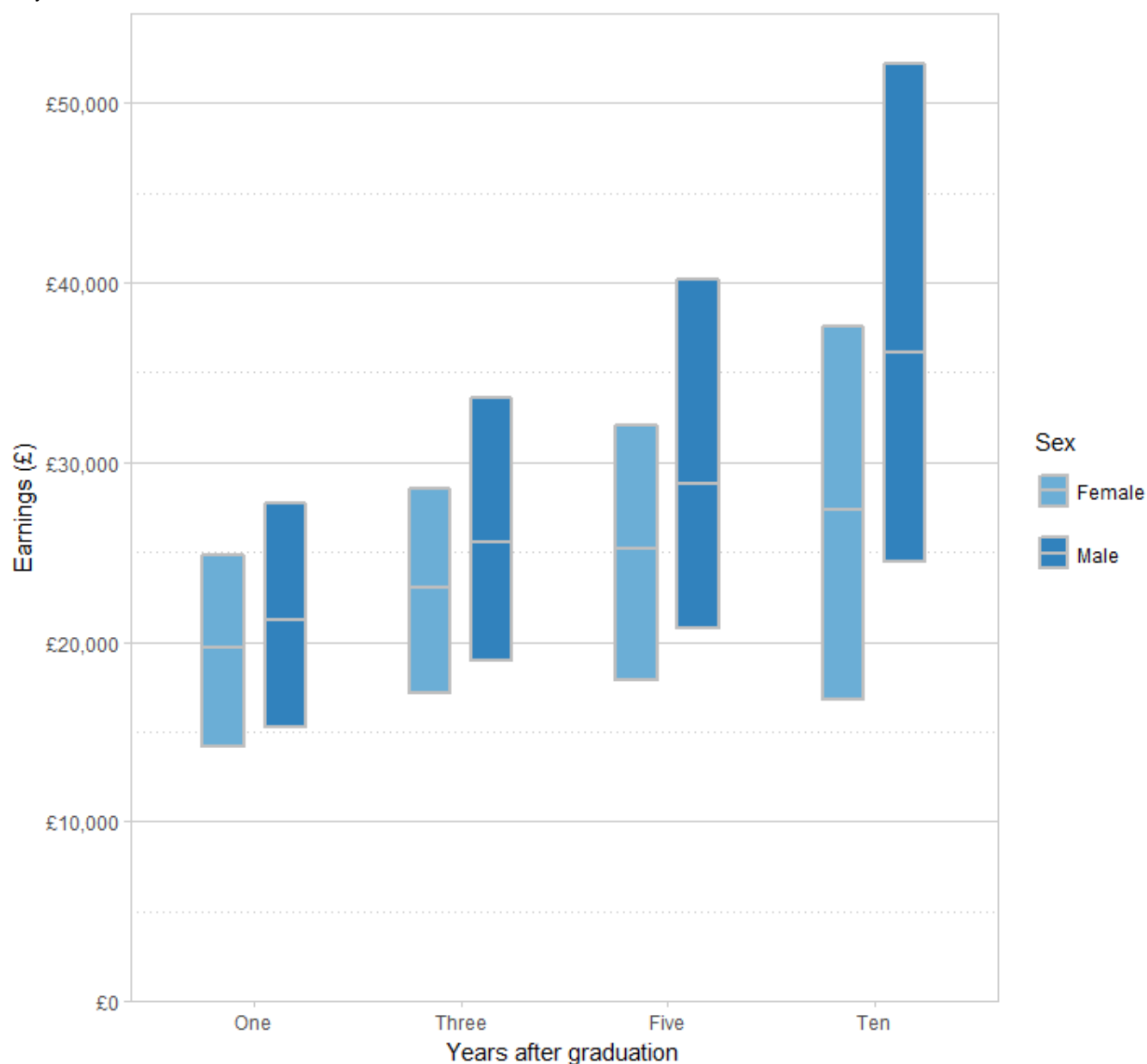
At one, three, five and ten years after graduation, male earnings exceed female earnings, and we see a wider distribution of earnings amongst males compared with females. This is illustrated in Figure 6.

The difference between male and female median earnings also increases with years after graduation – male earnings were 7.6% higher than female earnings one year after graduation, 11.3% higher at three years after graduation, 14.3% higher five years after graduation and 31.8% higher at ten years after graduation. Figure 6 below shows the difference and how this increases with years after graduation.

Some of these variations will be due to differences in the incidence of part-time work by sex. The LEO data is currently unable to distinguish between those who work full-time and those who work part-time and this should be borne in mind when comparing average earnings between the sexes.

Figure 6: Earnings of graduates by sex one, three, five and ten years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs
 Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)
 Tax year: 2017/18



The gender gap in earnings five years after graduation increased between 2014/15 and 2015/16 but has remained mostly stable since then. In the 2014/15 tax year male earnings were 12.0% higher which increased to 14.5% for the 2015/16 tax year. The difference for the 2016/17 tax year was 14.7% which reduced to 14.3% for the 2017/18 tax year. Table 7 below shows how earnings for male and female graduates has changed over time.

Table 7: Median earnings of male and female graduates one, three, five and ten years after graduation, 2014/15 to 2017/18 tax years

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2003/04 (10 years after graduation), 2008/09 (5 years), 2010/11 (3 years), 2012/13 (1 year) Tax year: 2014/15

Cohorts: 2004/05 (10 years after graduation), 2009/10 (5 years), 2011/12 (3 years), 2013/14 (1 year) Tax year: 2015/16

Cohorts: 2005/06 (10 years after graduation), 2010/11 (5 years), 2012/13 (3 years), 2014/15 (1 year) Tax year: 2016/17

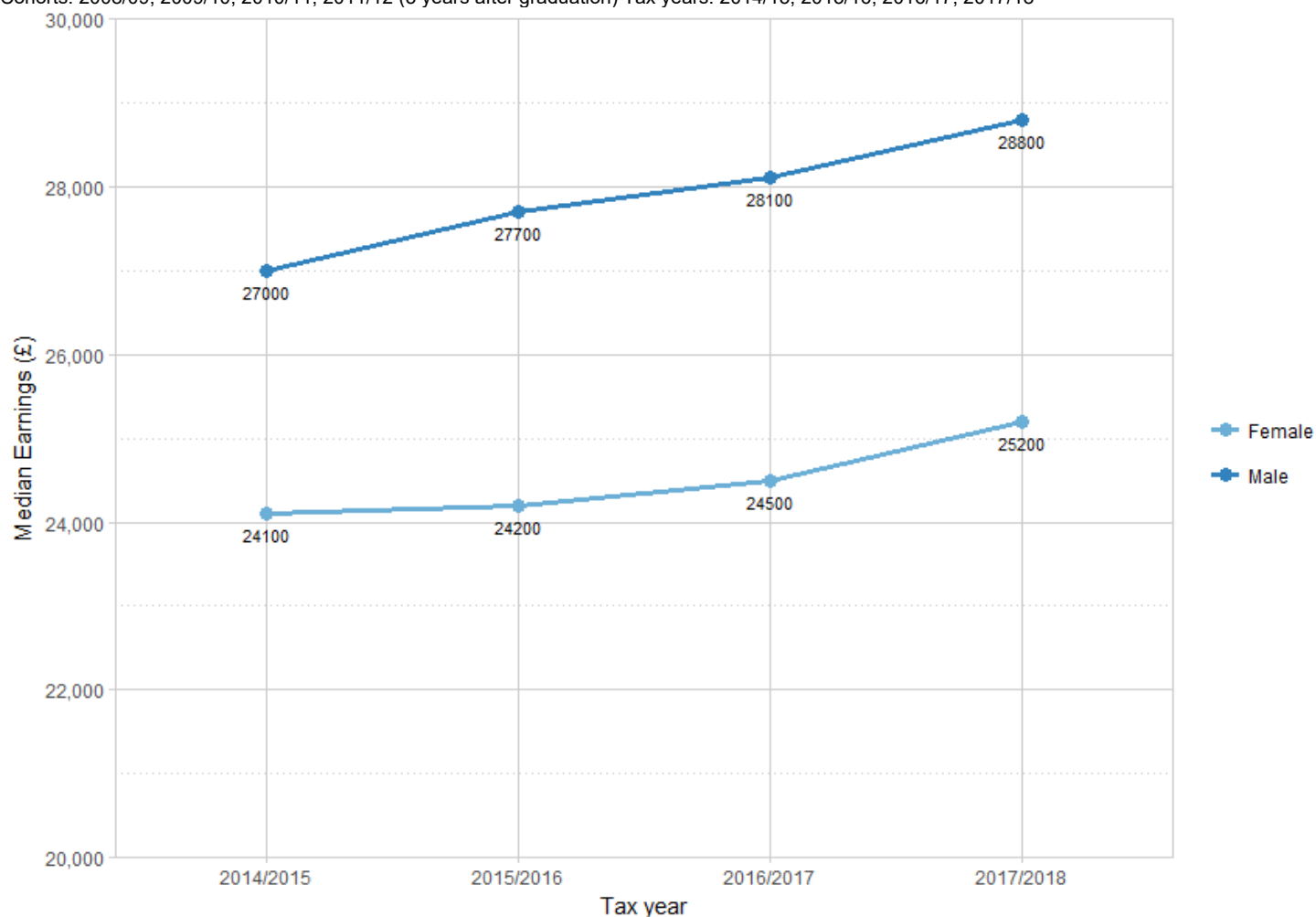
Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year) Tax year: 2017/18

Years after graduation	2014/15 tax year	2015/16 tax year	2016/17 tax year	2017/18 tax year	2014/15 tax year	2015/16 tax year	2016/17 tax year	2017/18 tax year
	Median female earnings (£)				Median male earnings (£)			
One	17,500	17,900	19,000	19,700	19,000	19,800	20,800	21,200
Three	21,200	21,600	22,300	23,000	23,700	23,800	24,800	25,600
Five	24,100	24,200	24,500	25,200	27,000	27,700	28,100	28,800
Ten	27,000	26,700	26,600	27,400	34,300	34,800	35,000	36,100

Figure 7: Median earnings (£) of male and female graduates five years after graduation, 2014/15, to 2017/18 tax years

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12 (5 years after graduation) Tax years: 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18



Subject studied

Coverage: UK domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Employment outcomes

Table 8 shows the percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by subject. There is some variation on the percentages of graduates achieving this employment outcome between subjects.

Table 8: Percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by subject studied one, three, five and ten years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates matched to LEO data, % denotes the percentage of matched graduates in further study, sustained employment or both

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Subject	Years after graduation							
	One		Three		Five		Ten	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
Medicine and dentistry	6,865	97.2	6,910	90.4	6,980	90.7	5,825	85.8
Pharmacology, toxicology and pharmacy	2,790	85.6	2,745	88.9	2,550	87	1,785	85.2
Nursing and midwifery	18,620	95.5	15,165	93.2	11,815	91.4	8,395	88
Medical sciences	3,055	94	3,125	91.1	2,930	88.6	2,405	86.7
Allied health	9,320	90.9	9,810	89	8,650	86.9	7,655	85.1
Biosciences	9,810	88.3	10,070	86.3	8,045	85.3	7,190	83.6
Sport and exercise sciences	9,010	89.4	9,750	88.3	7,985	87.5	4,945	86.7
Psychology	12,835	89.1	12,860	87.6	11,155	86.4	9,420	83.6
Veterinary sciences	915	92.2	735	87.8	725	89.4	555	83.6
Agriculture, food and related studies	2,200	87.5	2,430	86.8	2,120	85.5	1,535	82.2
Physics and astronomy	2,845	87.9	2,560	87.2	2,355	83.3	2,120	78.9
Chemistry	3,080	88.7	3,060	88.3	2,555	85.9	1,930	82.8
General, applied and forensic sciences	1,445	87.9	1,765	87.5	1,610	86.5	1,370	84.2
Mathematical sciences	5,850	87.9	6,010	87.2	5,080	85.7	3,945	81
Engineering	12,300	88.8	12,410	85.9	10,930	85	9,015	81
Materials and technology	1,415	83.2	1,795	84.4	1,870	82.3	1,895	81.6
Computing	10,325	84.1	10,925	83.3	9,850	82.9	11,205	80.3
Architecture, building and planning	4,720	87.7	5,890	87.8	6,845	86.1	4,750	83.2
Sociology, social policy and anthropology	10,585	87.4	11,480	86.3	9,450	85.6	7,860	82.3
Economics	5,115	86.9	5,380	84	4,810	82.1	3,830	79.1
Politics	4,990	84.9	5,140	81.5	4,685	81.5	3,830	79.3
Health and social care	6,350	91.7	7,625	89.6	7,170	88.9	4,505	85.9
Law	11,265	88.4	11,495	85.9	11,405	85.3	10,690	82.6
Business and management	32,685	85.4	34,700	83.4	31,500	83.1	24,540	81
English studies	11,620	86.1	12,925	84.9	12,090	83.8	9,420	82.3
Celtic studies	15	100	20	89.4	25	95.9	30	68.7
Languages and area studies	5,130	79.6	6,015	78.4	5,880	76.7	5,305	74.9
History and archaeology	10,905	87.3	11,695	85.9	10,980	85.1	9,330	82.5
Philosophy and religious studies	3,425	83.4	3,515	83	3,365	80.5	2,780	79.8

Education and teaching	15,595	91.2	16,135	88.2	14,985	87.2	10,290	85.1
Combined and general studies	4,310	82.9	4,920	81.5	5,420	79.4	5,730	76.8
Media, journalism and communications	7,745	83.2	9,185	83.7	8,900	84	7,025	83.1
Creative arts and design	19,970	81.8	23,150	82	21,585	81.9	17,450	79.9
Performing arts	11,925	86	11,845	86.3	10,915	85.6	7,900	84.4
Geography, earth and environmental studies	7,325	87.5	8,050	86.2	6,975	85.8	6,265	82.8

One year after graduation, Medicine and dentistry is the subject with the highest proportion of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both. Celtic studies has a higher proportion, though this has a very small graduating cohort of 15.

Nursing and midwifery had the highest proportion of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both three, five and ten years after graduation, excluding Celtic studies which has the highest proportion at five years after graduation, but again a comparatively small graduating cohort of 25.

The subject with the lowest proportion of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both one, three, five and ten years after graduation is Languages and area studies. Again this discounts Celtic Studies which has the lowest proportion ten years after graduation, with a very small graduating cohort of 30.

There is variation between subjects on the proportion of graduates in further study, as Figure8 highlights for five years after graduation.

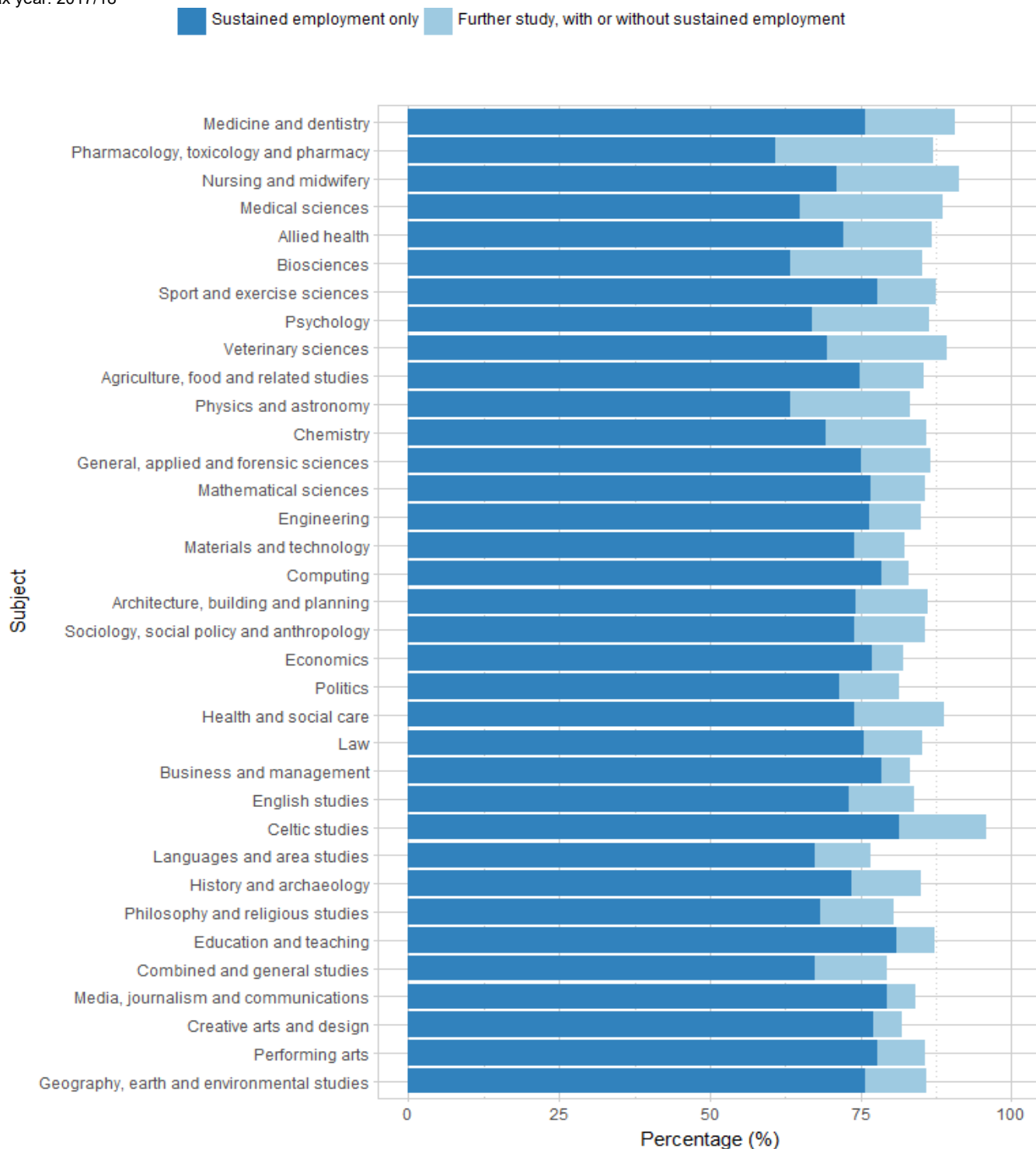
Five years after graduation, Pharmacology, toxicology and pharmacy has the highest proportion of graduates in further study, followed by Medical sciences and Biosciences. The subject with the lowest proportion of graduates in further study at five years after graduation is Computing.

Figure 8: Employment outcome of graduates by subject studied five years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation)

Tax year: 2017/18



Earnings

Table 9 shows the median earnings of graduates by subject one, three, five and ten years after graduation.

Table 9: Median earnings by subject studied one, three, five and ten years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates included in the median earnings; (£) denotes the median earnings

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Note: A 'c' denotes a figure that has been suppressed due to a small sample size

Subject	Years after graduation							
	One		Three		Five		Ten	
	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)
Medicine and dentistry	4,965	36,500	4,855	44,900	5,025	49,300	3,610	55,100
Pharmacology, toxicology and pharmacy	1,230	23,700	1,365	30,300	1,475	33,200	1,210	34,700
Nursing and midwifery	13,750	25,900	10,135	27,400	8,140	28,500	5,765	30,300
Medical sciences	1,625	24,100	1,720	28,100	1,845	31,000	1,695	35,000
Allied health	6,020	21,200	6,435	24,100	5,970	25,600	5,470	27,000
Biosciences	4,270	18,600	5,655	22,300	4,970	26,300	5,180	31,400
Sport and exercise sciences	5,255	16,400	6,855	21,500	6,000	24,500	3,815	31,000
Psychology	6,655	17,200	7,980	21,200	7,225	23,400	6,645	27,000
Veterinary sciences	650	29,200	500	31,000	495	32,800	380	29,600
Agriculture, food and related studies	1,475	17,900	1,685	19,700	1,515	21,900	1,125	25,200
Physics and astronomy	1,310	24,800	1,350	29,900	1,450	33,200	1,480	39,800
Chemistry	1,570	21,900	1,825	26,600	1,720	29,600	1,460	34,300
General, applied and forensic sciences	840	17,900	1,225	21,500	1,175	23,400	1,020	27,700
Mathematical sciences	3,480	24,100	4,320	29,200	3,800	34,300	2,915	42,000
Engineering	8,380	26,600	9,085	31,400	8,130	35,400	6,665	42,700
Materials and technology	925	19,000	1,280	22,300	1,320	24,800	1,375	30,300
Computing	7,155	22,700	8,305	26,600	7,525	29,900	8,330	34,700
Architecture, building and planning	3,085	24,800	3,675	30,300	4,910	33,200	3,640	38,000
Sociology, social policy and anthropology	6,305	17,500	7,930	21,500	6,755	23,400	5,650	26,300
Economics	3,355	26,300	4,045	32,800	3,615	41,600	2,760	53,300
Politics	2,575	20,400	3,340	25,900	3,190	29,600	2,610	36,300
Health and social care	4,285	20,400	5,295	22,600	5,145	23,700	3,285	28,500
Law	5,170	18,600	7,580	23,400	8,350	26,600	7,925	34,700
Business and management	23,050	20,800	26,125	24,800	24,025	27,700	18,205	33,200
English studies	6,145	17,200	8,650	21,900	8,455	24,800	6,780	28,800
Celtic studies	c	c	c	c	20	22,400	15	34,700
Languages and area studies	2,580	20,800	3,735	25,600	3,750	28,500	3,410	32,500
History and archaeology	5,425	18,600	7,800	23,400	7,770	26,600	6,735	31,400
Philosophy and religious studies	1,605	19,000	2,185	23,700	2,160	26,600	1,830	31,000

Education and teaching	10,765	18,600	12,405	21,900	11,800	23,700	7,975	25,600
Combined and general studies	2,175	20,400	2,985	21,900	3,335	23,400	3,600	25,600
Media, journalism and communications	5,325	16,800	6,930	20,400	6,775	23,700	5,255	27,700
Creative arts and design	13,735	16,100	16,730	19,700	15,625	21,500	12,210	23,000
Performing arts	7,495	13,900	8,230	17,900	7,810	20,400	5,610	24,100
Geography, earth and environmental studies	3,910	20,400	5,585	24,800	5,145	28,500	4,670	33,200

At one, three, five and ten years after graduation, Medicine and dentistry graduates have the highest median earnings. Performing arts graduates have the lowest earnings one, three and five years after graduation and Creative arts and design graduates ten years after graduation. The variation in earnings between subjects five years after graduation is illustrated in Figure 9.

Figure 9: Earnings of graduates by subject five years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation)

Tax year: 2017/18

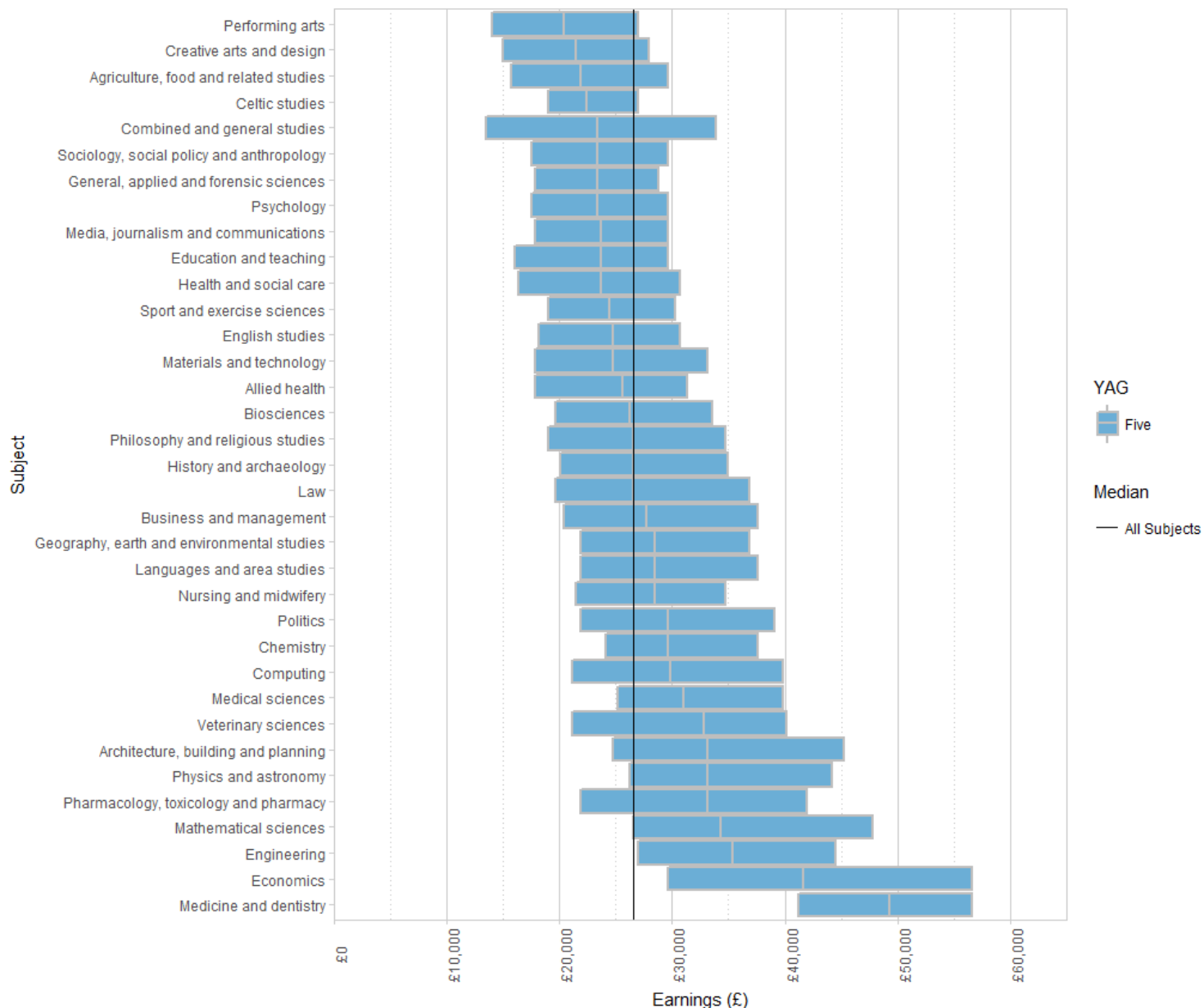


Figure 10 below shows how earnings have changed over time for each subject. In general, for the 2017/18 tax year, the median earnings for each subject remain broadly in line with the previous tax year cohorts and the movements are mostly as would be expected when accounting for annual inflation rates. There are some subjects which have seen a decrease in median earnings from the 2014/15 to the 2017/18 tax year cohorts, in Education and teaching (-3.3%) and Health and social care (-1.7%). These are subjects that are more likely to lead to work in the public sector. Veterinary sciences also saw a decrease (-3.2%). The change in median earnings for Nursing and midwifery (0%), Pharmacology, toxicology and pharmacy (-1.2%) and Medical sciences (+1.0%) graduates have remained particularly stagnant.

Subjects which have shown large increases in median earnings between the 2014/15 and 2017/18 tax year include Economics (+14.0%), Architecture, building and planning (+13.7%), Computing (+10.7%) and Geography, earth and environmental studies (+10.0%).

Figure 10: Earnings of graduates by subject and tax year, five years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12 (5 years after graduation)

Tax years: 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18



Current region

Coverage: UK domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs. Figures for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland will not be representative of all graduates living in these regions as this publication only looks at those who studied at an English provider.

Employment outcomes

Table 10 shows the percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by their current region of residence.

Table 10: Employment outcome of graduates by current region one, three, five and ten years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates matched to LEO data, % denotes the percentage of matched graduates in further study, sustained employment or both

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Current Region	Years after graduation							
	One		Three		Five		Ten	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
North East	12,140	89.5	12,270	87.2	11,110	86.6	8,940	85.3
North West	36,615	88.1	38,505	86.2	34,525	85.8	26,045	84.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	26,235	88.8	26,565	87.4	23,295	86.2	18,410	85.6
East Midlands	21,530	89.4	21,345	87.7	19,270	86.4	14,840	84.5
West Midlands	27,185	88.3	26,490	87.3	23,570	87.1	18,370	85.2
East of England	27,780	88.3	28,925	87.1	25,720	86.3	20,115	84.6
London	58,070	85.5	67,240	84.7	64,290	84.3	52,025	82
South East	43,400	88.1	44,620	86.7	39,640	86.1	32,685	83.6
South West	22,805	88	23,855	86.5	21,395	85.9	17,980	84.3
Scotland	2,415	85.5	2,690	83.7	2,745	83.8	2,740	81.8
Wales	4,905	87.1	4,345	85.6	3,510	84.1	3,395	84.2
Northern Ireland	1,785	83.8	2,005	79.1	1,545	77.7	1,080	75.3

Graduates currently residing in the North East region have the highest percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both one year after graduation. East Midlands have the highest percentage three years after graduation. Five years after graduation, graduates with West Midlands as their current region have the highest percentage in further study, sustained employment or both, and ten years after graduation it is Yorkshire and the Humber.

Graduates currently residing in the London region have the lowest percentage of graduates of the English regions in further study, sustained employment or both one, three, five and ten years after graduation.

Figure 11 illustrates the difference between current region outcomes at five years after graduation.

Figure 11: Employment outcome of graduates by current region five years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohort: 2011/12 (5 years)

Tax year: 2017/18

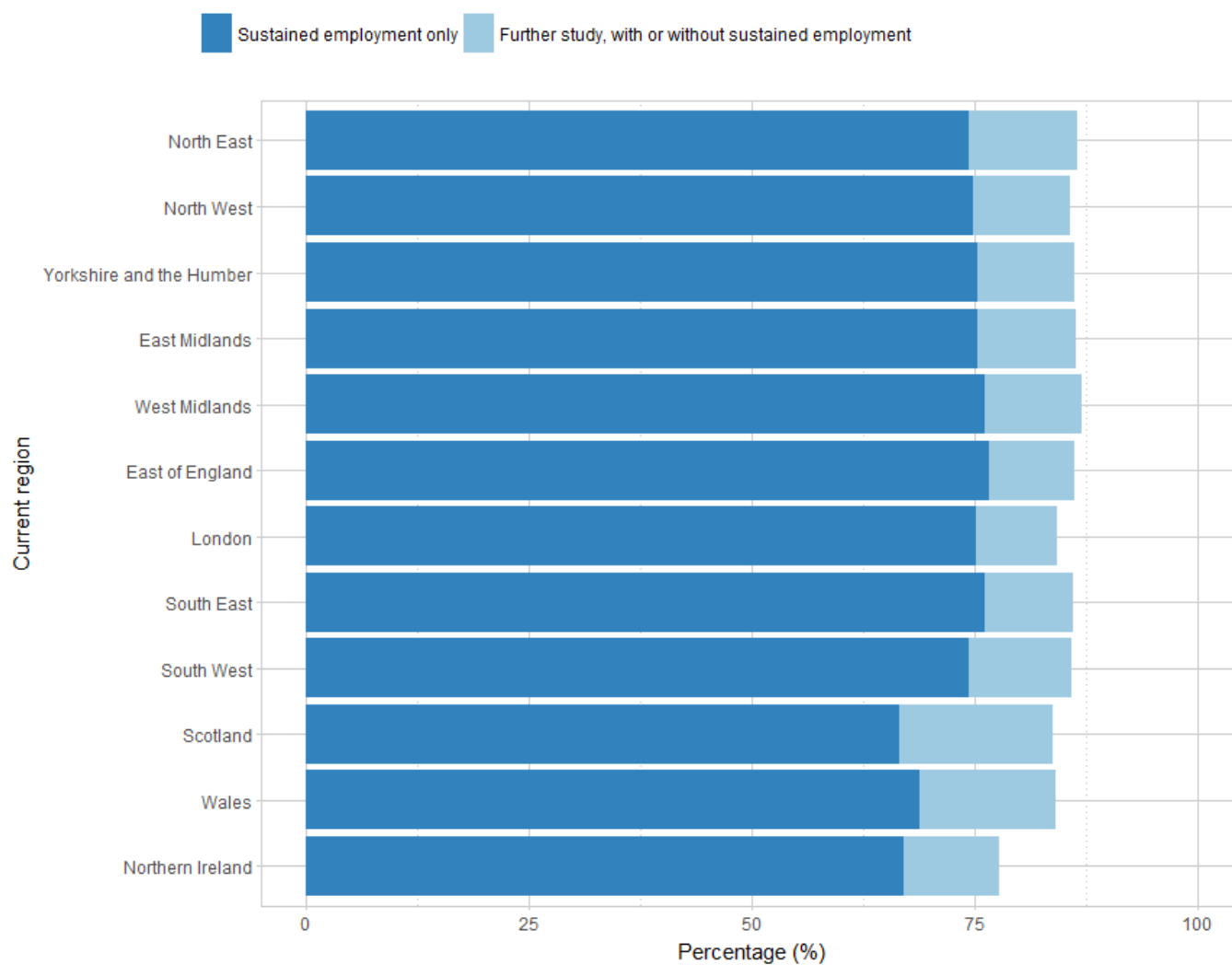


Table 11: Earnings of graduates by current region one, three, five and ten years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates included in the median earnings; (£) denotes the median earnings

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Current Region	Years after graduation							
	One		Three		Five		Ten	
	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)
North East	7,155	19,000	8,475	21,500	7,955	23,400	6,645	27,700
North West	22,625	19,000	26,750	21,900	24,985	23,700	19,455	28,100
Yorkshire and the Humber	16,245	18,600	18,535	21,900	17,020	23,700	13,855	27,700
East Midlands	13,360	19,700	15,050	22,600	14,065	24,500	11,145	28,100
West Midlands	16,830	19,700	18,555	22,600	17,415	24,800	13,880	28,100
East of England	17,825	21,200	20,680	24,500	19,055	27,400	15,200	32,100
London	35,505	21,900	46,270	27,000	46,275	31,400	37,435	38,700
South East	27,190	21,500	31,385	24,800	29,060	27,700	24,190	32,100
South West	14,345	19,700	16,310	22,600	15,235	24,500	13,175	27,000
Scotland	1,335	22,600	1,585	25,900	1,720	27,000	1,810	29,900
Wales	2,935	19,300	2,740	21,900	2,310	24,200	2,360	27,700
Northern Ireland	1,075	17,900	1,250	20,100	970	22,600	695	26,300

Graduates with from English providers currently living in Scotland had the highest median earnings one year after graduation. London had the highest median earnings for three, five and ten years after graduation and also sees the highest percentage and total increase in median earnings from one to ten years after graduation: 76.7% (£16,800)

Median earnings of graduates from English providers currently living in with Northern Ireland were the lowest for one, three, five and ten years after graduation. Of the English regions the lowest earners were Yorkshire and the Humber one year after graduation, North East three and five years after graduation and South West ten years after graduation. The English region with the lowest increase in median earnings between one and ten years after graduation was the South West (37.1% - £7,300). Figure 12 below illustrates this.

Figure 12: Earnings of graduates by current region one, three and five years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs
Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)
Tax year: 2017/18

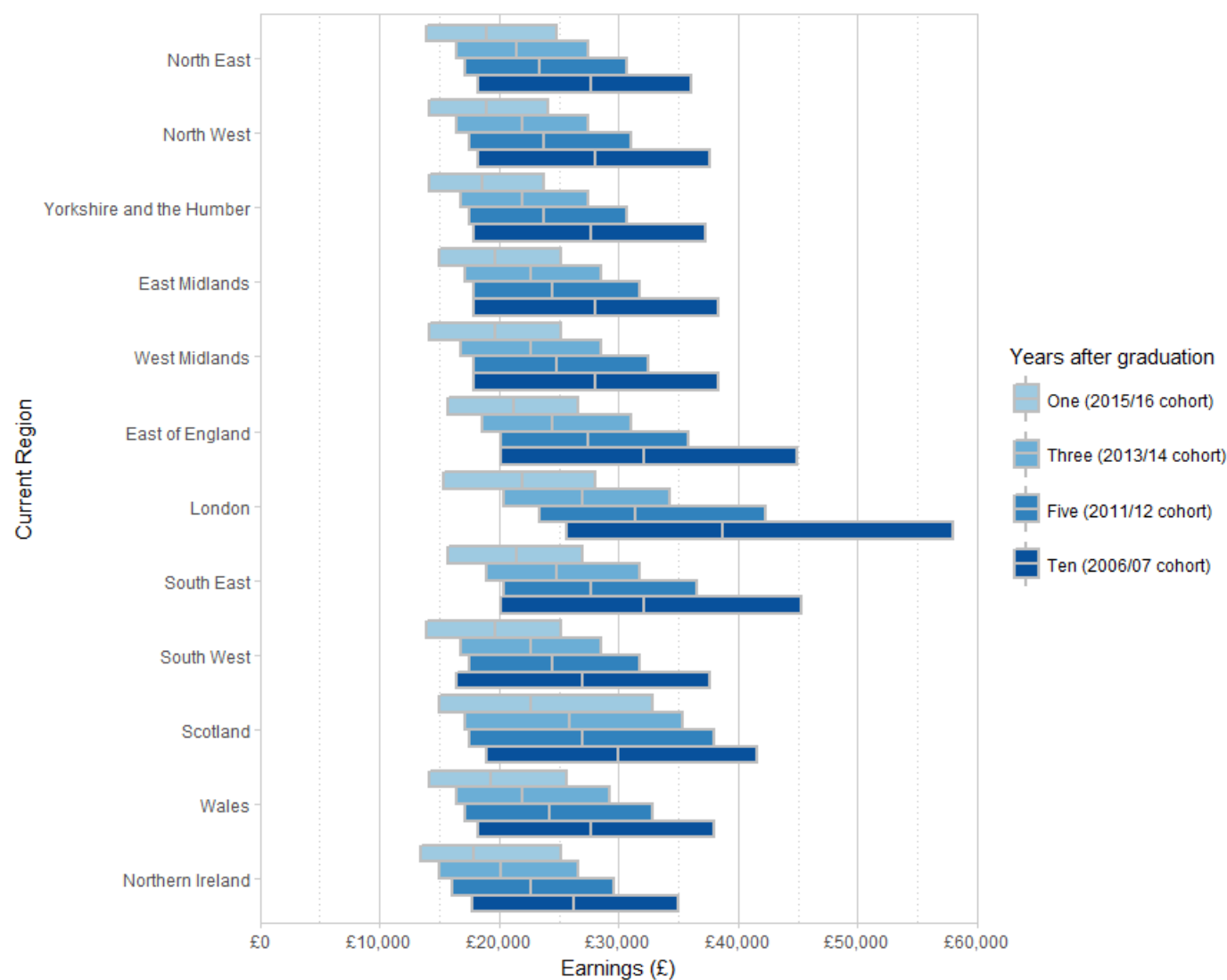


Table 12: Earnings of graduates by current region and tax year, five years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates included in the median earnings; (£) denotes the median earnings

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Current Region	Tax Year							
	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)
North East	6,975	23,000	7,195	23,100	7,415	23,000	7,955	23,400
North West	20,900	22,600	21,840	23,100	23,205	23,000	24,985	23,700
Yorkshire and the Humber	14,595	22,700	15,410	23,100	16,225	23,000	17,020	23,700
East Midlands	12,010	23,300	12,555	23,400	13,230	23,700	14,065	24,500
West Midlands	14,785	23,400	15,775	23,800	16,275	24,500	17,415	24,800
East of England	15,760	25,900	16,965	26,400	17,770	26,600	19,055	27,400
London	40,540	28,800	43,530	29,300	44,600	30,300	46,275	31,400
South East	24,985	26,300	26,670	26,700	27,650	27,400	29,060	27,700
South West	13,245	23,400	13,840	23,400	14,500	24,100	15,235	24,500
Scotland	1,510	25,200	1,610	27,100	1,620	27,000	1,720	27,000
Wales	2,240	23,700	2,280	24,200	2,265	24,100	2,310	24,200
Northern Ireland	875	21,200	970	21,200	965	22,300	970	22,600

Earnings in London showed the biggest increase between the four tax years in both absolute and percentage terms (£2,600, 9.0%). Earnings in the North East showed the smallest increase (£400, 1.7%).

To illustrate how regional differences vary by subject studied figure 13 below plots median earnings for the English region with the highest median earnings (London) against that with the lowest (North East). Data for all other regions are available in the accompanying excel table.

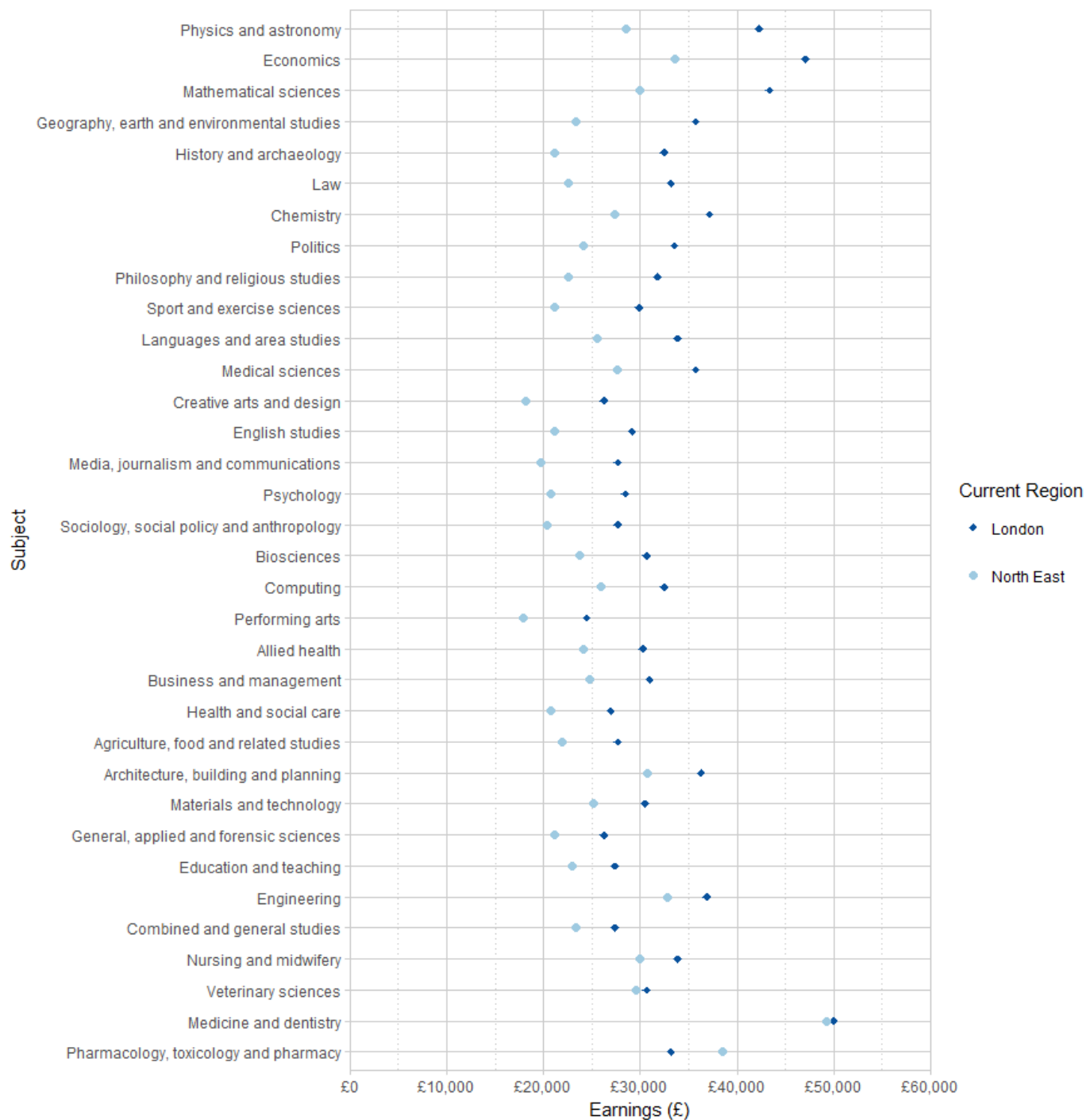
This plot shows that regional variation in earnings vary by subject studied, with the exception of those who studied for a pharmacology related degree, earnings are higher for graduates of all subjects in London but the difference tends to be smaller for those that lead to occupations with set pay scales (Medicine & Dentistry) or specific more specialist occupations (e.g. Veterinary Science and Engineering). The largest differences are for Physics, Economics and Mathematical Sciences graduates.

Figure 13: Earnings of graduates by subject and region, five years after graduation: London and North East current region comparison

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

22Cohort: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation)

Tax year: 2017/18



Prior attainment

Coverage: Young (under 21 at the start of the course) UK domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs. As this uses data from the National Pupil Database outcomes are only available up to five years after graduation.

Employment outcomes

Table 13 shows the percentage of young graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by prior attainment. A fuller explanation of prior attainment breakdowns can be found in the accompanying methodology note.

Table 13: Percentage of young graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by prior attainment band one, three, and five years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates matched to LEO data, % denotes the percentage of matched graduates in further study, sustained employment or both

Coverage: Young (under 21 at start of course) UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Prior attainment band ⁶	Years after graduation					
	One		Three		Five	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
4 As or more	8,730	90.4	9,840	88.1	9,480	85.9
360 points	19,725	89.5	21,375	87.4	18,065	86.3
300-359 points	50,835	88.3	55,375	86.9	47,230	86.3
240-299 points	42,470	88.3	46,975	86.9	41,165	86.5
180-239 points	18,910	88.6	21,545	86.6	22,290	86.2
Below 180 points	2,370	85.7	2,645	86.6	3,770	86.3
1 or 2 A level passes	15,735	87	11,685	85.8	15,710	84.9
BTEC	27,025	86.6	29,010	85.9	21,015	85.6
Other	11,100	86.8	9,490	84.3	5,990	83.5
Not known	14,995	85	15,935	81.4	16,255	80.5

At one and three years after graduation, we see that the proportion of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both is positively correlated with prior attainment, as those with '4 As or more' are the most likely to be in this category. At five years after graduation, '240-299 points' had the highest proportion of graduates in further study with or without sustained employment, as shown in Figure 14.

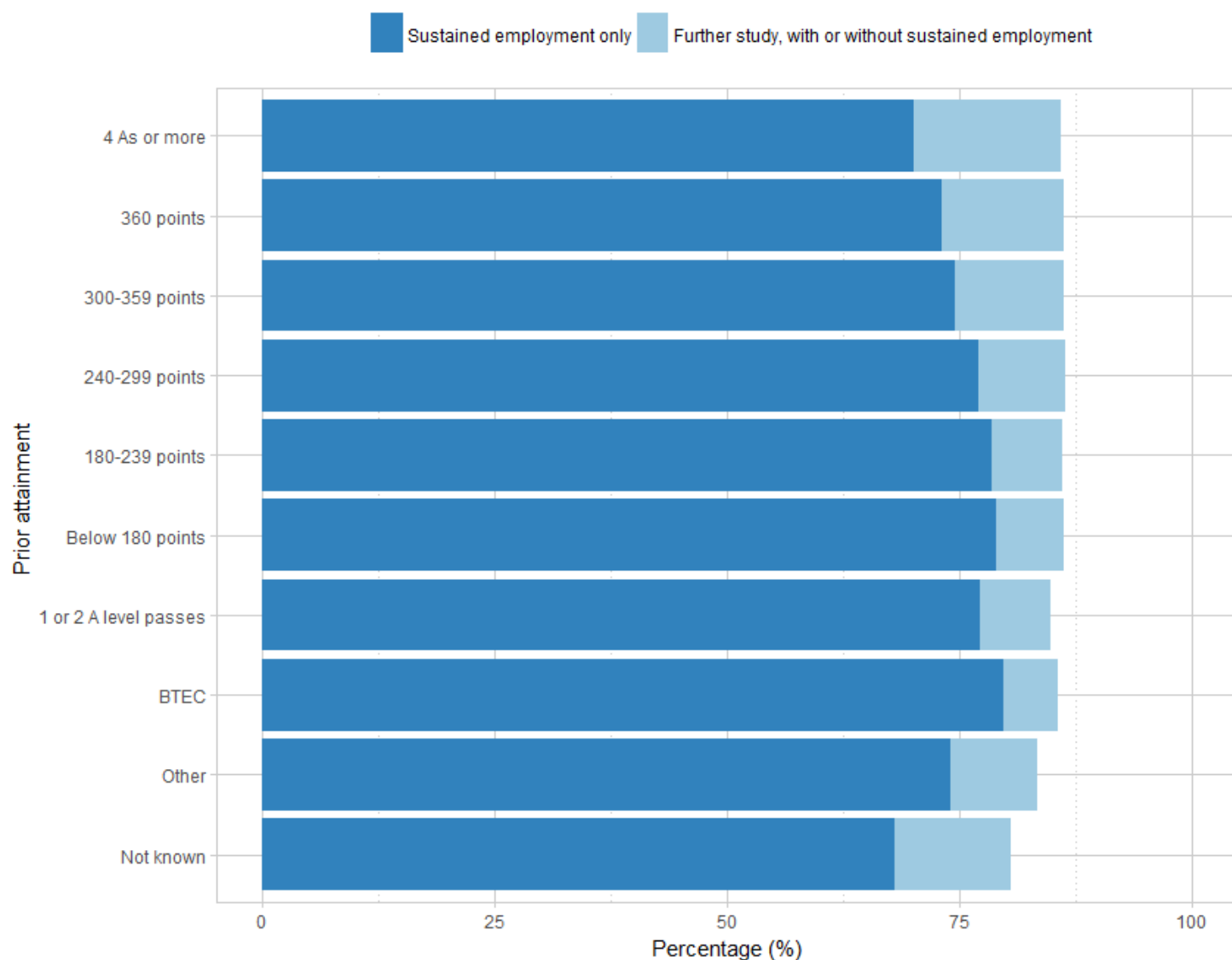
⁶A Level grades are converted to point scores using UCAS tariff points. Applications for courses starting prior to September 2019 converted between points and grade equivalents in the following way: A or A* = 120 points, B = 100 points, C = 80 points, D = 60 points and E = 40 points. Grades below E are not counted in a student's top 3 A Levels. In this publication for pupils with less than AAAA we take the points from their top 3 A levels.

Figure 14: Employment outcome of graduates by prior attainment at start of course five years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohort: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation)

Tax year: 2017/18



Earnings

Table 14 shows the median earnings of young graduates by prior attainment.

Table 14: Median earnings by prior attainment band one, three, and five years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates included in the median earnings; (£) denotes the median earnings

Coverage: Young (under 21 at start of course) UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Prior attainment band	Years after graduation					
	One		Three		Five	
	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)
4 As or more	4,710	30,300	5,985	35,000	6,425	41,200
360 points	11,085	25,600	13,990	29,900	12,740	35,800
300-359 points	29,900	21,200	37,825	25,200	34,135	29,600
240-299 points	26,670	19,700	33,980	23,400	30,860	26,300
180-239 points	12,105	18,200	15,950	22,300	17,110	24,800
Below 180 points	1,480	18,200	1,975	21,500	2,915	24,100
1 or 2 A level passes	10,360	17,900	8,505	21,900	11,785	24,300
BTEC	18,695	17,200	21,810	20,800	16,210	22,600
Other	7,095	18,200	6,570	22,600	4,290	24,500
Not known	7,790	19,300	9,165	23,000	8,940	25,600

At one, three and five years after graduation, the prior attainment band with the highest median earnings is '4 As or more'. One year after graduation the prior attainment band with the lowest median earnings is those who started their first degree with a qualification classified in the 'Other' category; three and five years after graduation the prior attainment band with the lowest median earnings is those who started their first degree with a BTEC qualification.

The largest differences in earnings are seen in the higher prior attainment bands. The differences between the prior attainment bands below 300 points (the equivalent of 3 B grades at A Level) are much smaller.

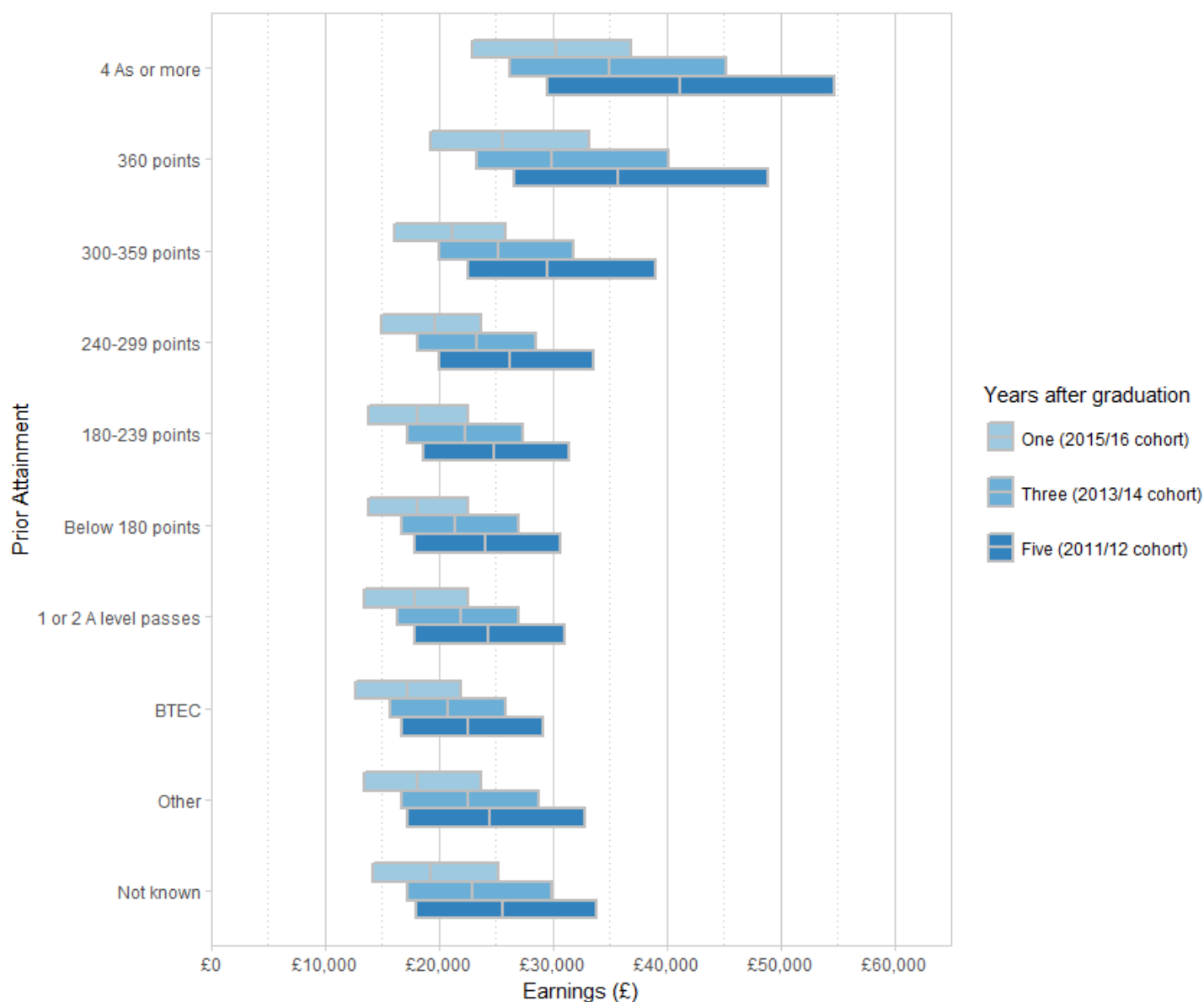
The difference between one year and five years after graduation is £10,900 for '4 As or more' (the largest difference) and £4,100 for 'BTEC' (the smallest difference). We see that those with higher prior attainment start off with higher earnings and we see some variation in growth between one and five years after graduation between groups; ranging from 31.9% (BTEC) to 39.8% (360 points) as illustrated in Figure 15.

Figure 15: Earnings of graduates by prior attainment one, three and five years after graduation

Coverage: Young (under 21 at start of course) UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18



3.Results for international graduates

This section looks at employment and earnings outcomes for graduates by their country of domicile prior to study, comparing those from EU (non-UK) countries with those from Non-EU countries.

As shown in Table 15, LEO coverage is nearly universal for UK domiciled graduates but is much lower for international graduates, particularly for older international cohorts and for Non-EU domiciled graduates. The main reason for this is that LEO relies on graduates having been issued with a National Insurance number to match them to an employment record. However, international students who have no intention of working or claiming benefits in this country are less likely to apply for a National Insurance number and so would not appear in the LEO data. It may be that international graduates remain in the UK but not in work or receiving any type of benefit, and so do not require a National Insurance number. However, our expectation is that international graduates are likely to have moved abroad, with the majority returning to their home country⁷. Some international students may have been issued with a National Insurance number but will not appear in the UK tax or benefit system for the tax years included in this release. These graduates are recorded as 'activity not captured', even if they are in employment in another country.

As a result of these features of the data, it is important to emphasise that the results presented in this release do not reflect the likelihood of an international graduate being in employment or achieving a certain level of earnings. Instead, they reflect the average outcome when an international graduate has remained in the UK.

Table 15: Match rates for UK, EU and Non-EU domiciled graduates

Coverage: First degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Years after graduation	Matched (%)		
	UK	EU	Non-EU
Ten	96.6	51.2	48.7
Five	98.2	64.4	41.3
Three	99.1	72.2	40.5
One	99.3	79.6	60.5

Employment outcomes by domicile

This section focuses on the employment and/or further study outcomes at one, three, five and ten years after graduation for the 2017/18 tax year. In contrast [to section 2](#) of this release, employment and/or further study outcomes are calculated as a percentage of all graduates rather than only matched graduates.

Figure 16 shows the proportion of EU and Non-EU domiciled graduates that were not matched to CIS or a further study record, whose activity was not captured, who had no sustained destination, who were in sustained employment, or who were in further study (with or without sustained employment).

For EU domiciled graduates, match rates were higher for the most recent cohorts. Of those that graduated one year ago 56.6% were in the UK in 2017/18 in 'sustained employment, further study or both'. Of those that graduated five years ago this proportion was 35.2% and for those that graduated ten years ago it was 21.8%. These percentages are slight increases on those for the 2016/17 tax year, when 56.0% of those one year after graduation were in sustained employment, further study or both, 32.5% five years after graduation, and 21.3% ten years after graduation`.

⁷Recent Home Office reports confirm that the vast majority of non-EU international students who were granted a visa to study in the UK left in time (97.4%).

For Non-EU domiciled graduates, the proportion in the UK in 'sustained employment, further study or both' is generally lower compared to EU graduates but those that did remain in the UK were more likely to have a further study record. For the cohort that graduated 10 years ago the difference in the proportion of EU and Non-EU graduates in 'sustained employment, further study or both' is relatively small (3.5 percentage points). One year after graduation, 44.5% of Non-EU graduates were in the UK in 'sustained employment, further study or both' compared to 14.5% of those that graduated five years ago and 18.3% of those that graduated ten years ago.

Figure 16: Activity of graduates one, three, five and ten years after graduation by domicile

Coverage: EU and Non-EU domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs
Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)
Tax year: 2017/18

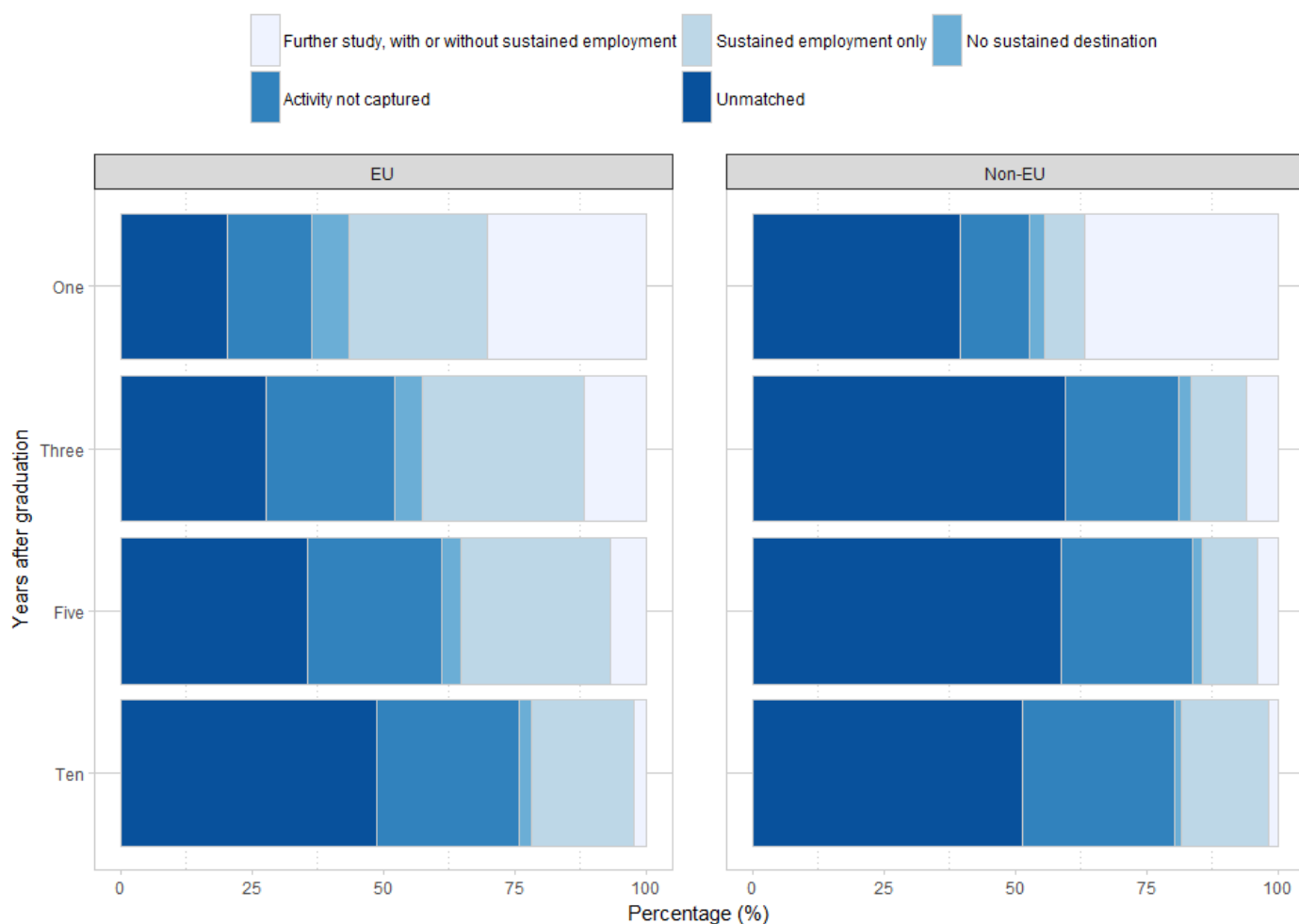


Table 16: Activity of graduates one, three, five and ten years after graduation by domicile

Coverage: EU and Non-EU domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs
 Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)
 Tax year: 2017/18

Domicile	Years after graduation	Number of graduates	Unmatched (%)	Activity not captured (%)	No sustained destination (%)	Sustained employment only (%)	Sustained employment, further study or both (%)
EU	One	15,795	20.4	15.9	7.1	26.4	56.6
	Three	17,505	27.8	24.4	5.3	30.7	42.6
	Five	16,140	35.6	25.5	3.7	28.4	35.2
	Ten	11,615	48.8	27.1	2.3	19.6	21.8
Non-EU	One	42,945	39.5	13.2	2.8	7.7	44.5
	Three	41,695	59.5	21.6	2.3	10.6	16.6
	Five	36,415	58.7	25	1.8	10.6	14.5
	Ten	23,640	51.3	28.9	1.5	16.4	18.3

Table 17: Percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by domicile, one, three, five and ten years after graduation, 2014/15 to 2017/18 tax years

Coverage: EU and Non-EU domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2003/04 (10 years after graduation), 2008/09 (5 years), 2010/11 (3 years), 2012/13 (1 year) Tax year: 2014/15
 Cohorts: 2004/05 (10 years after graduation), 2009/10 (5 years), 2011/12 (3 years), 2013/14 (1 year) Tax year: 2015/16
 Cohorts: 2005/06 (10 years after graduation), 2010/11 (5 years), 2012/13 (3 years), 2014/15 (1 year) Tax year: 2016/17
 Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year) Tax year: 2017/18

Domicile	Years after graduation	Sustained employment, further study or both (%)			
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
EU	One	53.0	54.8	56.0	56.6
	Three	35.4	39.2	41.5	42.6
	Five	30.7	32.0	32.5	35.2
	Ten	20.0	20.5	21.3	21.8
Non-EU	One	44.9	43.8	43.1	44.5
	Three	19.9	16.7	16.6	16.6
	Five	19.5	18.7	17.0	14.5
	Ten	17.3	18.1	18.5	18.3

Table 17 shows how the percentage in sustained employment, further study or both has changed over the last four tax years. In comparison with 2014/15 tax year, each cohort of EU graduates in the 2017/18 tax year has an increased percentage in sustained employment further study or both.

For non-EU students, the percentage remaining in the UK in sustained employment, further study or both one year after graduation has remained largely unchanged but there has been a reduction in this metric three and five years after graduation since 2014/15 tax year, the largest reduction is 5 percentage points for the five years after graduation cohort.

Earnings by domicile

This section will focus on the median earnings of graduates one, three, five and ten years after graduation for the 2017/18 tax year. As with previous LEO releases, median earnings are calculated for graduates classified as being in 'sustained employment only' in the UK. Therefore, the results will not be representative of all international graduates, only of those who choose to stay and work in the UK.

Figure 17 presents the earnings for UK, EU and Non-EU domiciled graduates, where the middle grey line indicates the median earnings figure and the boxes either side of the middle line indicate the interquartile range (the range between the upper and lower quartile values). For all domiciles, median earnings increased from one year after graduation through to ten years after graduation. EU and Non-EU domiciled graduates had higher median earnings than UK domiciled graduates for each of the academic years.

Figure 17: Annualised earnings one, three, five and ten years after graduation by domicile

Coverage: First degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

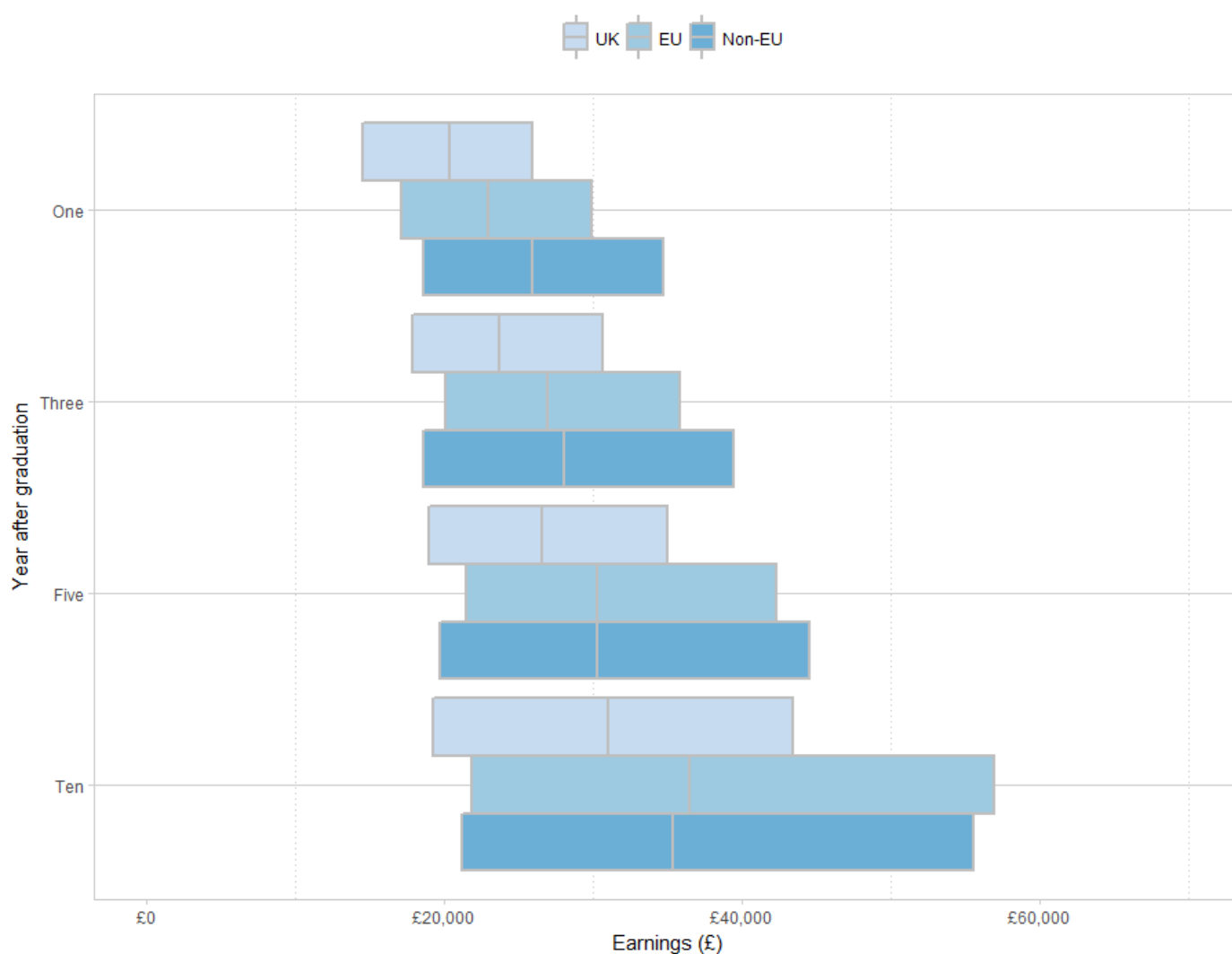


Table 18: Annualised earnings one, three, five and ten years after graduation by domicile

Coverage: First degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Academic year	Domicile	Number included in the earnings figures	Earnings - lower quartile (£)	Earnings - median (£)	Earnings - upper quartile (£)
Ten	UK	160,310	19,300	31,000	43,400
	EU	2,015	21,900	36,500	56,900
	Non-EU	3,275	21,200	35,400	55,500
Five	UK	196,410	19,000	26,600	35,000
	EU	4,290	21,500	30,300	42,300
	Non-EU	3,505	19,700	30,300	44,500
Three	UK	207,805	17,900	23,700	30,700
	EU	5,085	20,100	27,000	35,800
	Non-EU	4,035	18,600	28,100	39,400
One	UK	176,540	14,600	20,400	25,900
	EU	3,925	17,200	23,000	29,900
	Non-EU	3,025	18,600	25,900	34,700

Median earnings for EU graduates have increased compared with the 2016/17 tax year for all cohorts; the increase is £1,100 for those one year after graduation and three years after graduation, £1,500 five years after graduation and £1,100 ten years after graduation.

For Non-EU graduates, median earnings increased for all cohorts when compared with the 2016/17 tax year; £1,100 for one year after graduation, £700 three years after graduation, £1,500 five years after graduation and £800 ten years after graduation.

Table 19: Median earnings (£) of graduates by domicile, one, three, five and ten years after graduation, 2014/15 to 2017/18 tax years

Coverage: EU and Non-EU domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2003/04 (10 years after graduation), 2008/09 (5 years), 2010/11 (3 years), 2012/13 (1 year) Tax year: 2014/15

Cohorts: 2004/05 (10 years after graduation), 2009/10 (5 years), 2011/12 (3 years), 2013/14 (1 year) Tax year: 2015/16

Cohorts: 2005/06 (10 years after graduation), 2010/11 (5 years), 2012/13 (3 years), 2014/15 (1 year) Tax year: 2016/17

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year) Tax year: 2017/18

Domicile	Years after graduation	Median Earnings (£)			
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
EU	One	20,100	20,900	21,900	23,000
	Three	24,500	24,900	25,900	27,000
	Five	28,800	28,500	28,800	30,300
	Ten	34,700	35,500	35,400	36,500
Non-EU	One	22,600	22,000	24,800	25,900
	Three	24,500	25,300	27,400	28,100
	Five	28,500	28,500	28,800	30,300
	Ten	33,900	34,000	34,600	35,400
UK	One	18,200	18,700	19,700	20,400
	Three	22,100	22,700	23,000	23,700
	Five	25,200	25,600	25,900	26,600
	Ten	30,300	30,400	30,300	31,000

Table 19 shows that both EU and Non-EU graduates have seen 2017/18 median earnings increase one, three, five and ten years after graduation when compared with previous tax years (2014/15 to 2016/17).

Non-EU graduates one and three years after graduation have the largest percentage increase when compared with the 2014/15 tax year (14.6% and 14.7% respectively).

The pattern seen for EU and Non-EU graduates is similar to that seen for UK domiciled graduates but the absolute and percentage increases are slightly higher.

4. Annex A: UK domiciled graduates

Ethnicity

Coverage: UK domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Employment outcomes

The percentage in further study, sustained employment or both varies by the ethnicity of graduates, as shown in Table 20.

Table 20: Percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by ethnicity one, three, five and ten years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates matched to LEO data; % denotes the percentage of matched graduates in further study, sustained employment or both

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Ethnicity	Years after graduation							
	One		Three		Five		Ten	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
White	213,640	88.6	230,850	86.9	214,230	86.0	178,845	83.5
White and Black Caribbean	2,930	86.7	2,855	85.7	2,360	84.8	1,085	84.0
White and Black African	1,290	83.0	1,200	81.9	985	80.6	590	76.4
White and Asian	3,470	84.8	3,440	83.9	2,815	82.0	1,845	79.6
Any other Mixed/Multiple ethnic background	3,230	81.7	3,290	80.9	2,930	78.3	1,895	75.7
Indian	11,535	87.4	11,950	86.5	11,735	86.1	11,025	83.1
Pakistani	9,325	84.1	8,470	81.8	7,340	79.4	5,835	76.2
Bangladeshi	3,755	87.0	3,105	86.3	2,955	83.2	2,120	80.6
Chinese	2,465	80.4	2,850	76.4	2,775	74.6	2,645	66.0
Any other Asian background	5,445	85.3	5,330	80.5	4,245	80.2	2,880	76.2
African	15,415	85.9	13,545	82.9	11,715	81.0	6,465	76.2
Caribbean	4,610	86.6	4,735	85.7	4,375	84.7	3,150	82.4
Any other Black background	995	81.6	885	77.2	880	76.7	730	76.4
Arab	1,085	80.9	280	77.1	c	c	-	-
Other	2,955	81.6	3,020	77.7	2,940	77.6	2,040	72.8
Not known	6,240	82.4	8,110	81.5	7,055	79.2	9,465	78.3

Figure 18 shows the ethnic group with the highest percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both 5 years after graduation is Indian and the ethnic group with the lowest is Chinese. This

is driven by the large percentage of graduates from some ethnic groups in the 'activity not captured' category. At five years after graduation, 7.3% of Indian graduates were in 'activity not captured', compared to 20.3% of Chinese graduates.

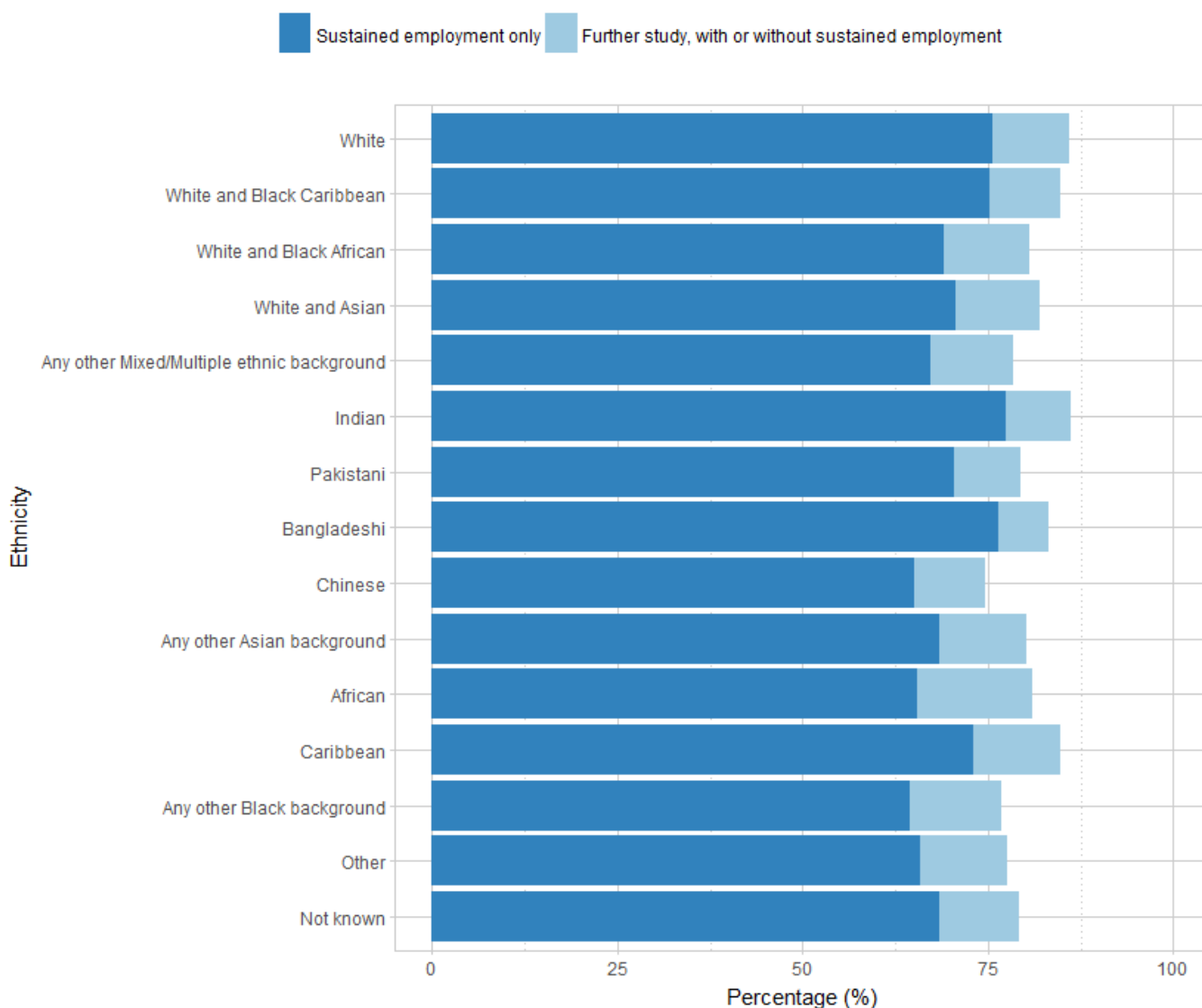
Declining trends of percentage in 'further study, sustained employment or both' over time are linked to an increase in the percentage of graduates in 'activity not captured'. Comparisons are therefore best made between different ethnic groups for a given time after graduation, rather than across time.

Figure 18: Employment outcome of graduates by ethnicity five years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohort: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation)

Tax year: 2017/18



Earnings

Table 21 shows the median earnings of graduates by ethnicity one, three, five and ten years after graduation.

Table 21: Median earnings by ethnicity one, three, five and ten years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates included in the median earnings; (£) denotes the median earnings

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Ethnicity	Years after graduation							
	One		Three		Five		Ten	
	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)
White	133,890	20,400	160,915	23,700	153,525	26,600	127,080	31,000
White and Black Caribbean	1,860	18,200	1,985	22,600	1,685	25,200	755	31,000
White and Black African	725	19,300	745	23,000	625	25,600	350	31,400
White and Asian	1,930	20,800	2,230	24,800	1,880	28,800	1,230	34,700
Any other Mixed/Multiple ethnic background	1,780	20,100	2,055	23,700	1,825	27,400	1,160	32,100
Indian	7,080	22,300	8,495	26,300	8,755	29,600	8,085	33,900
Pakistani	5,090	18,600	5,490	21,500	4,940	23,000	3,810	25,600
Bangladeshi	2,285	18,600	2,250	22,600	2,160	24,800	1,500	28,500
Chinese	1,275	22,300	1,635	25,600	1,570	29,600	1,380	33,600
Any other Asian background	3,095	21,500	3,265	25,200	2,660	28,800	1,770	34,700
African	8,405	20,400	8,045	23,400	7,085	25,200	3,580	29,200
Caribbean	2,895	18,600	3,155	22,300	3,030	23,700	2,160	28,500
Any other Black background	540	19,000	495	21,900	510	23,400	430	27,900
Arab	450	20,100	140	21,900	-	-	-	-
Other	1,535	20,100	1,805	24,500	1,780	26,600	1,175	31,400
Not known	3,710	21,200	5,100	23,400	4,380	25,200	5,840	28,100

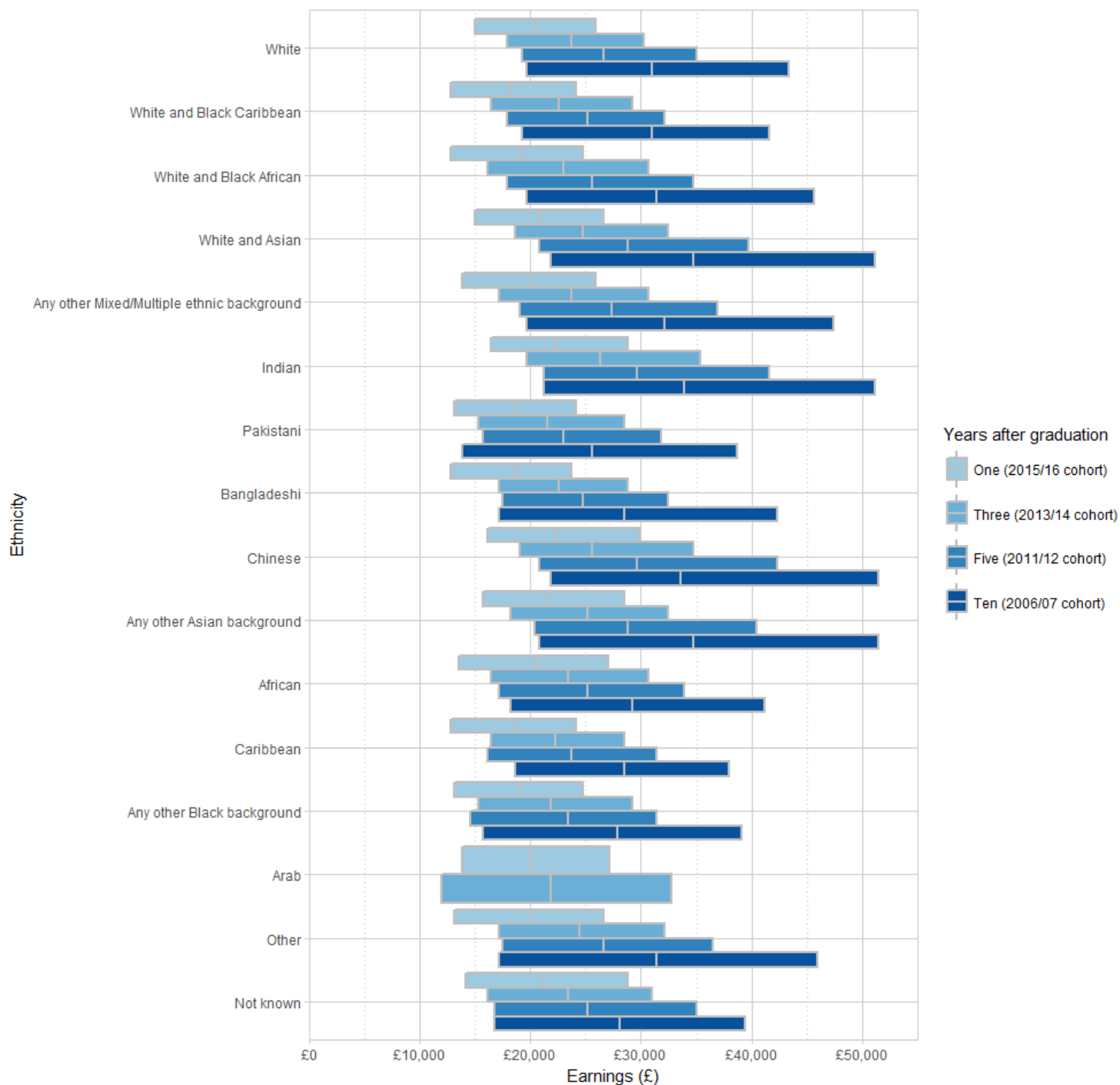
Figure 19 shows the earnings of graduates by ethnicity. Indian graduates have the highest or joint highest earnings at one, three and five years after graduation (£22,300, £26,300 and £29,600). Chinese graduates have equally high earnings one and five years after graduation (£22,300 and £29,600). Ten years after graduation, graduates in the White and Asian and Any other Asian background cohort have the highest median earnings (both £34,700).

Figure 19: Earnings of graduates by ethnicity one, three, five and ten years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18



Institution type

Coverage: UK domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Alternative providers (APs) are higher education (HE) providers who do not receive recurrent funding from the Office for Students (OfS) or other public bodies and who are not further education colleges (FECs). Eligible students can access loans and grants from the Student Loans Company (SLC) on specific courses, referred to as designated courses.

In 2014/15, some APs in England were mandated to submit data to the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA). In 2015/16, the coverage was extended to include all APs in England with undergraduate designated courses. For this reason, this publication only includes information for AP graduates, one year after graduation ⁸.

Note that the characteristics of those studying at APs and FECs differ from the characteristics of those studying at HEIs, which could be a contributing factor to the differences in outcomes. For example, APs typically offer more specialised provision and a larger proportion of sub degree courses compared to HEIs. They are also predominately London-based with a higher proportion of mature or ethnic minority students ⁹.

Employment outcomes

Table 22 shows the percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by institution type.

Table 22: Percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by institution type one, three, five and ten years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates matched to LEO data; % denotes the percentage of matched graduates in further study, sustained employment or both

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs. Information on graduates from Alternative Providers is only available for the 2014/15 cohort.

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Institution type	Years after graduation							
	One		Three		Five		Ten	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)	273,750	87.9	293,810	85.9	268,655	85	219,225	82.3
Further Education Colleges (FECs)	7,755	85.5	7,475	85.3	5,535	83.7	3,505	82
Alternative Providers (APs)	4,845	79.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

The percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both is similar across FECs and HEIs, with the percentage slightly higher for those who graduated from a higher education institute at one, three, five and ten years after graduation, with the greatest difference at one year after graduation (2.4 percentage points). Table 12 shows that AP graduates are less likely to be in sustained employment, further study or both than graduates from HEIs or FECs. Additionally, graduates from a higher education

⁸ Note that in line with HESA statistics, the University of Buckingham, an Alternative Provider, is reported with HEIs.

⁹ [2] For more information, see the HESA's Higher Education Student Statistics: UK, 2018/19 at <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/news/16-01-2020/sb255-higher-education-student-statistics>

institution are more likely to be in further study (with or without sustained employment) than graduates from a further education college or an alternative provider, as figure 20 illustrates for one year after graduation.

Figure 20: Employment outcomes of graduates by institution type one year after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohort: 2015/16 (1 year after graduation)

Tax year: 2017/18



Earnings

Table 22 shows the median earnings of graduates by institution type.

Table 22: Median earnings by institution type one, three, five and ten years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates included in the median earnings; (£) denotes the median earnings

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs. Information on graduates from Alternative Providers is only available for the 2015/16 cohort.

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Institution type	Years after graduation							
	One		Three		Five		Ten	
	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)
Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)	168,600	20,400	202,395	23,700	192,340	26,600	157,845	31,000
Further Education Colleges (FECs)	5,095	15,700	5,410	17,900	4,070	19,700	2,470	22,300
Alternative Providers (APs)	2,845	16,800	-	-	-	-	-	-

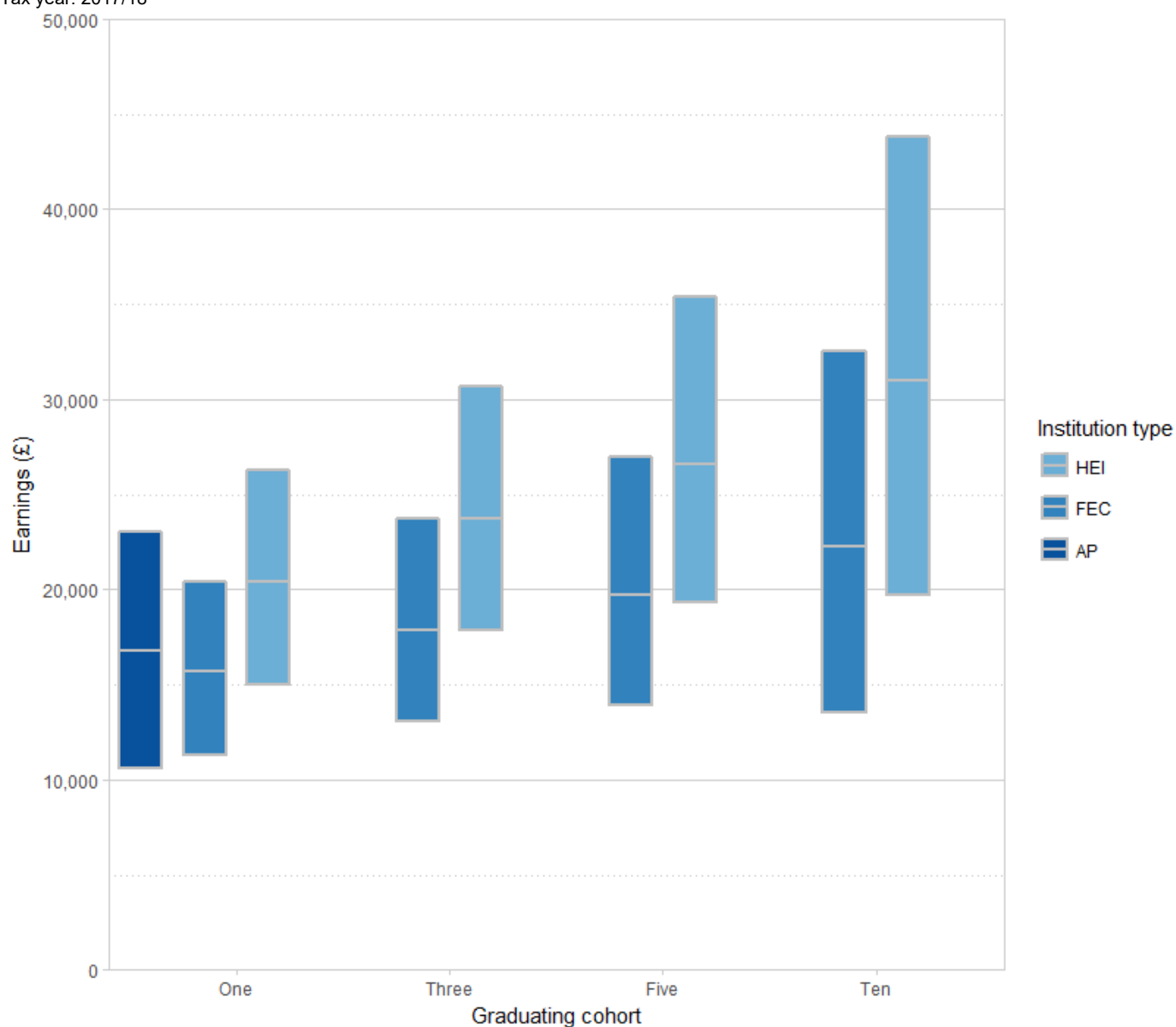
Across all the four graduate cohorts covered in this release, the median graduate earnings from Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) are higher than those from Further Education Colleges (FECs) with the difference ranging between 29.9% (one year after graduation) to 39.0% (ten years). Median earnings from HEIs is higher than Alternative Providers (APs) in the 2015/16 cohort, shown by both Table 22 and Figure 21, though median earnings of AP graduates are higher than those who attended FECs.

Figure 21: Earnings of graduates by institution type one, three, five and ten years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18



Mode of study

Coverage: UK domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Employment outcomes

The percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by mode of study is shown below in Table 23.

Table 23: Percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by mode of study one, three, five and ten years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates matched to LEO data; % denotes the percentage of matched graduates in further study, sustained employment or both

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Mode of study	Years after graduation							
	One		Three		Five		Ten	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
Full-time	240,090	87.8	252,825	86	228,525	85.1	179,555	82.6
Part-time	28,420	85.5	31,645	85.1	31,835	83.6	28,215	80.7
Sandwich	17,790	89.6	16,775	86.8	13,770	85.9	14,705	82.7

There is a higher percentage of full-time graduates in further study, sustained employment or both than part-time students. However, the percentage of sandwich students in further study, sustained employment or both exceeds both full-time and part-time students. This trend is seen one, three, five and ten years after graduation; though the difference between full-time and sandwich graduate outcomes is minimal at ten years after graduation (0.1 percentage point).

Earnings

Table 24 shows the median earnings of graduates by mode of study.

Table 24: Median earnings by mode of study one, three, five and ten years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates included in the median earnings; (£) denotes the median earnings

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Mode of study	Years after graduation							
	One		Three		Five		Ten	
	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)
Full-time	145,600	19,700	173,995	23,400	164,030	26,300	129,880	30,700
Part-time	17,885	23,700	21,265	25,200	21,825	27,000	19,070	29,200
Sandwich	13,025	24,500	12,520	29,200	10,515	33,200	11,185	37,600

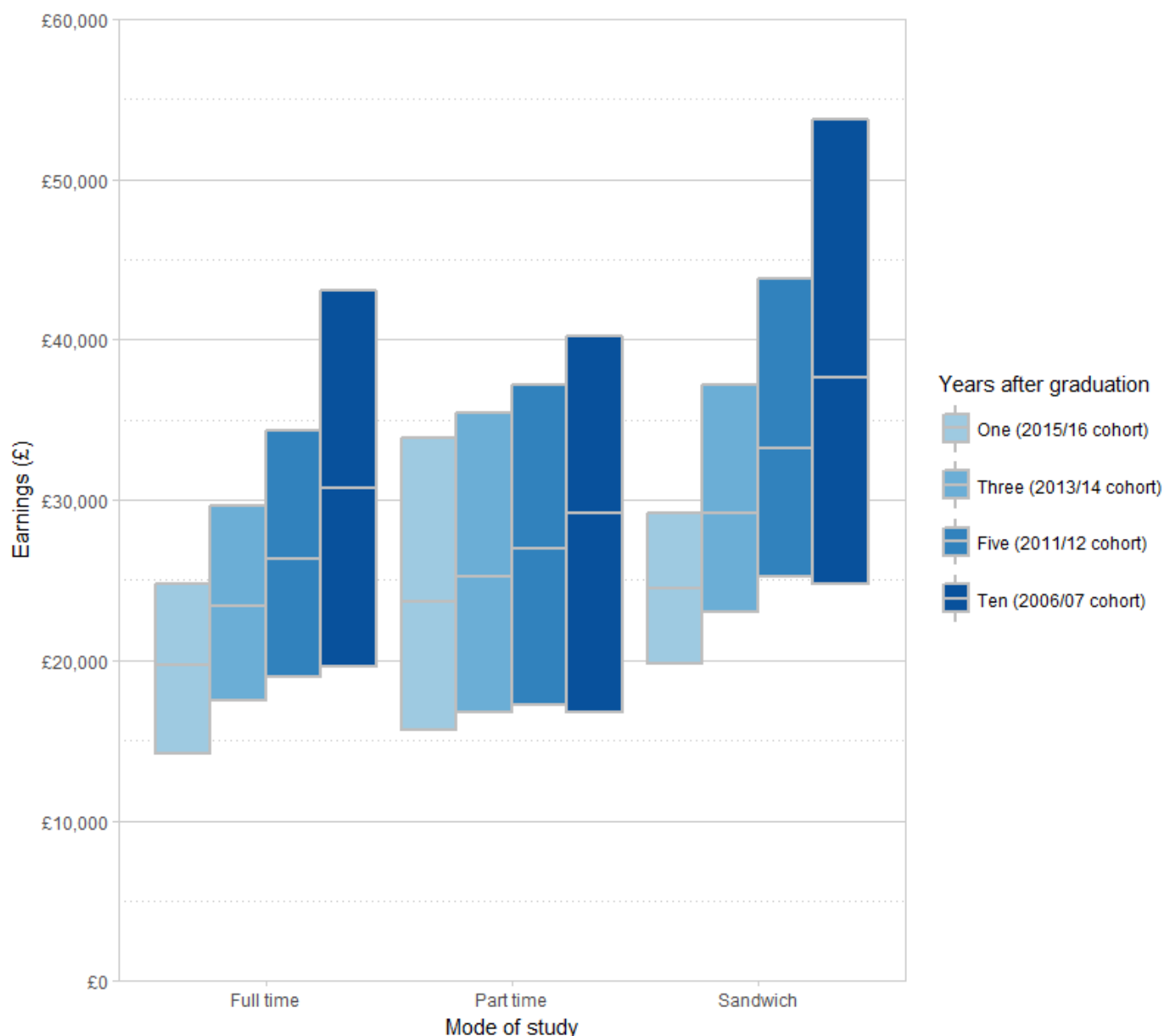
At one, three, five and ten years after graduation, graduates from sandwich courses earn more than graduates from other full-time courses. At one, three and five years after graduation, graduates who studied part-time earn more than graduates who studied full-time, although the difference between the two decreases with time. At ten years after graduation, those who studied full-time are earning more than those who studied part-time. Part of the reason for this is the different age distribution of graduates from part-time courses compared to their full-time counterparts, with only 15-19% of part-time graduates in each cohort starting their course before age 21, compared to 78-80% of full-time graduates.

As seen in Table 8 of the accompanying tables, graduates from the 2015/16 cohort who started their course before 21 earned £1,500 less one year after graduation than those that started aged 21 or over. Whereas, for the 2006/07 cohort those who started aged under 21 earned £5,100 more than 21 or over ten years after graduation (see [age at start of course](#)).

Graduates from sandwich courses have the largest difference in earnings between one year after graduation and ten years after graduation, with median earnings increasing by £13,100 between one year and ten years after graduation. This is followed by graduates from full-time studies who have a difference of £11,000 in median earnings ten years after graduation compared to one year after graduation. The difference is smallest for those who studied part-time, with a difference of £5,500 between the ten year median earnings and the one year median earnings. This pattern is illustrated in Figure 22.

Figure 22: Earnings of graduates by mode of study one, three, five and ten years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs
Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)
Tax year: 2017/18



Age at start of course

Coverage: UK domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Employment outcomes

Table 25 shows the percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by age.

Table 25: Percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by age one, three, five and ten years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates matched to LEO data; % denotes the percentage of matched graduates in further study, sustained employment or both

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Age at start of course	Years after graduation							
	One		Three		Five		Ten	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
Under 21	210,695	87.9	222,555	86.3	198,375	85.6	158,630	83.4
21 to 24	29,870	85.8	31,370	83.8	29,505	82.6	24,140	80.2
25 to 34	24,830	88.1	25,255	85.3	23,675	83.7	19,860	80.2
35 to 44	13,600	88.9	14,760	87	14,875	85.4	13,860	81.7
45 to 54	5,900	86	6,015	85.5	6,315	81.7	4,935	74.9
55 and over	1,460	76.8	1,330	72.4	1,440	68.6	1,305	61.7

One and three years after graduation, the age group with the highest percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both is the '35 to 44' age band. However, at five and ten years after graduation the age band with the highest percentage in further study, sustained employment or both is those who were under 21 at the start of their course.

At one, three, five and ten years after graduation, the age group with the lowest percentage in further study, sustained employment or both by age is those who were at least 55 at the start of the course. Those who were in this age category would be at least 58 years old one year after graduation and at least 68 years old ten years after graduation.

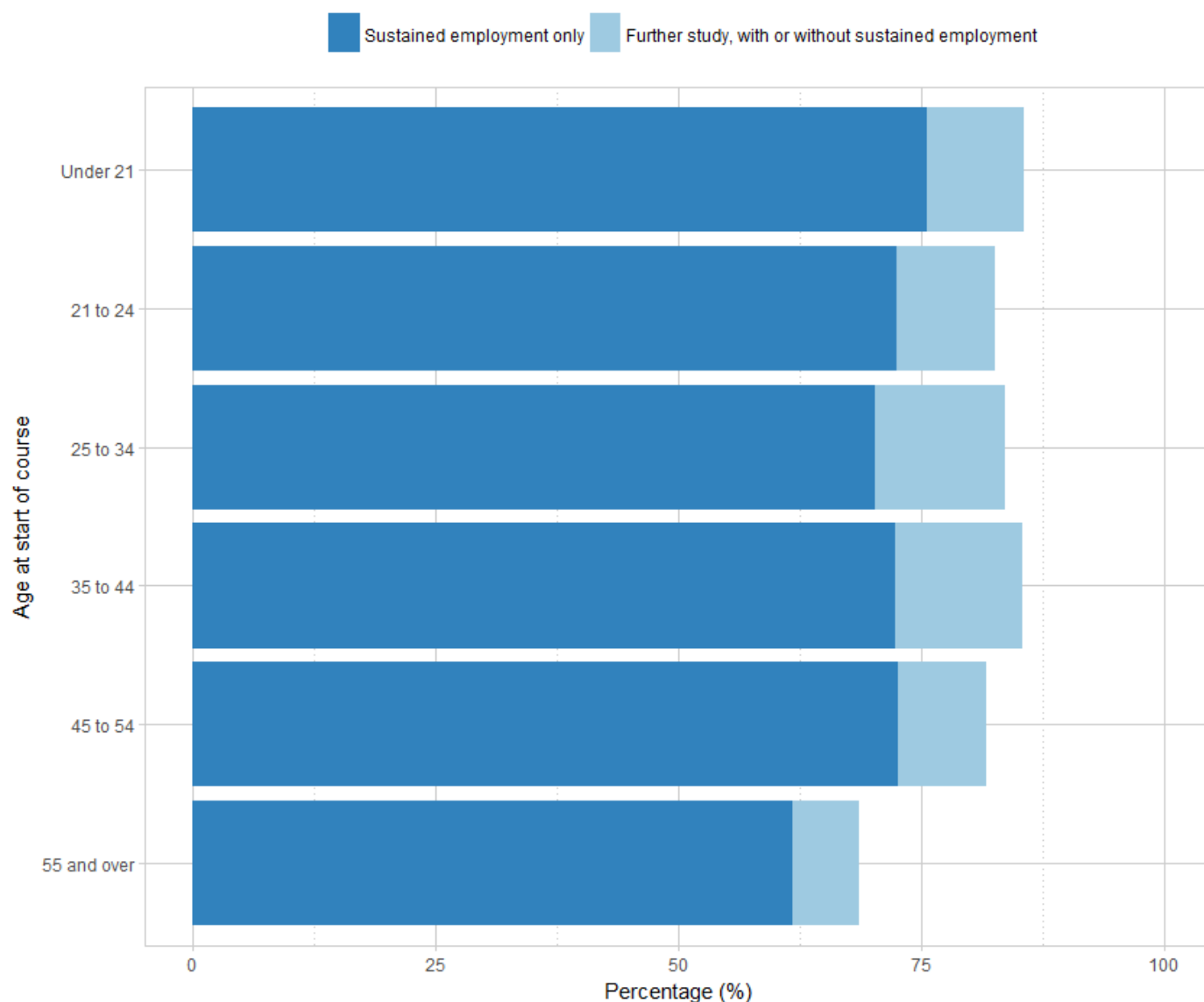
Figure 23 illustrates the difference between the age bands at five years after graduation.

Figure 23: Employment outcome of graduates by age at start of course type five years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohort: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation)

Tax year: 2017/18



Earnings

Table 25 shows the median earnings of graduates by age at start of course.

Table 25: Median earnings by age one, three, five and ten years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates included in the median earnings; (£) denotes the median earnings

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

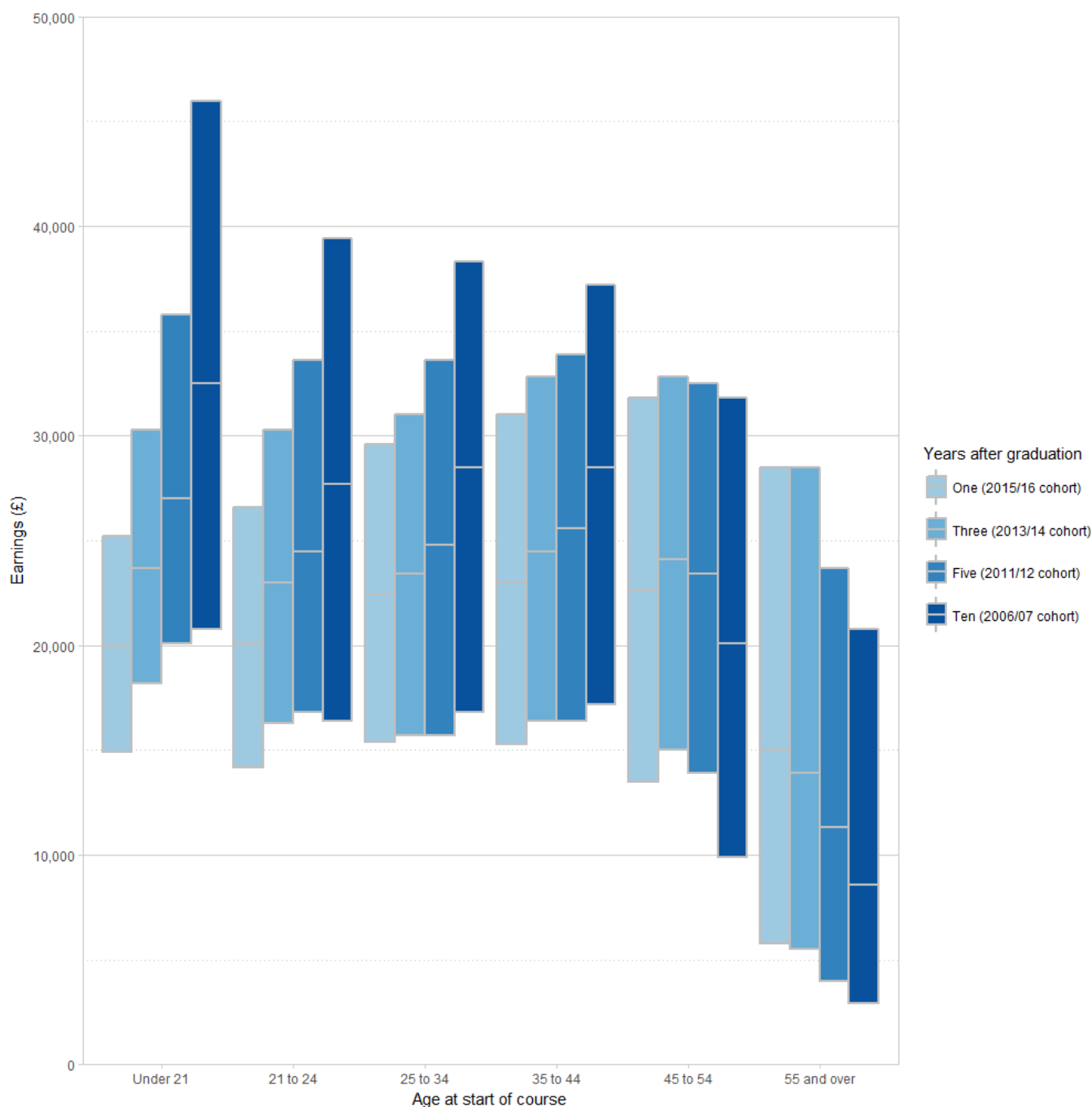
Age at start of course	Years after graduation							
	One		Three		Five		Ten	
	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)
Under 21	129,890	20,000	155,760	23,700	145,415	27,000	117,775	32,500
21 to 24	18,980	20,100	21,435	23,000	20,330	24,500	16,480	27,700
25 to 34	15,430	22,400	16,275	23,400	15,630	24,800	13,085	28,500
35 to 44	8,210	23,000	9,700	24,500	10,215	25,600	9,585	28,500
45 to 54	3,405	22,600	3,990	24,100	4,140	23,400	2,825	20,100
55 and over	630	15,000	640	13,900	680	11,300	555	8,600

One and three years after graduation, the age band with the highest median earnings is those who were '35 to 44' at the start of their course. At five and ten years after graduation, those who were under 21 at the start of their course have the highest median earnings.

Those who were under 21 at the start of their course have a larger difference between the ten year median earnings and one year median earnings, with median earnings £12,500 higher ten years after graduation than one year. All age bands who were '44 or under' at the start of their course have an increase in median earnings between one year and ten years after graduation. However, the age bands '45 to 54' and '55 and over' have a decrease in median earnings between one year after graduation and ten years after graduation. Figure 24 below illustrates this.

Figure 24: Earnings of graduates by age one, three, five and ten years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs
Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)
Tax year: 2017/18



POLAR quintile

Coverage: Young (under 21 at the start of the course) UK domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Employment outcomes

Table 26 shows the percentage of young graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by Participation of Local Area (POLAR) quintile. POLAR is a measure of disadvantage, which classifies graduates based on geographical area prior to study.

Table 26: Percentage of young graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by POLAR quintile one, three, five and ten years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates matched to LEO data; % denotes the percentage of matched graduates in further study, sustained employment or both

Coverage: Young (under 21 at start of course) UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

POLAR quintile	Years after graduation							
	One		Three		Five		Ten	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
1 (most disadvantaged)	24,520	88.6	24,625	87.2	21,260	86.4	15,625	85
2	34,585	88.7	35,790	86.7	31,570	86.4	24,090	84.3
3	40,600	88	42,965	86.8	38,275	86	30,815	83.8
4	45,385	87.9	48,485	86.5	43,630	85.8	34,975	83.1
5 (most advantaged)	59,825	87.3	64,370	85.6	58,640	85	48,400	82.7
Not known	5,775	86.2	6,325	82.3	5,005	80.8	4,725	80.6

At one year after graduation POLAR quintile 2 had the highest percentage of young graduates in further study, sustained employment or both. At three, five and ten years after graduation, POLAR quintile 1 (most disadvantaged) had the highest percentage of young graduates in further study, sustained employment or both. POLAR quintile 5 (most advantaged) had the lowest percentage for one, three, five and ten years after graduation.

Earnings

Table 27 shows the median earnings of young graduates by POLAR quintile.

Table 27: Median earnings by POLAR quintile one, three, five and ten years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates included in the median earnings; (£) denotes the median earnings

Coverage: Young (under 21 at start of course) UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

POLAR quintile	Years after graduation							
	One		Three		Five		Ten	
	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)
1 (most disadvantaged)	15,420	18,600	17,595	22,300	15,970	25,200	11,915	30,300
2	21,720	19,300	25,370	23,000	23,380	25,900	18,145	30,700
3	25,160	19,700	30,280	23,400	28,305	26,600	23,060	31,800
4	27,920	20,100	33,990	24,100	32,080	27,400	25,930	32,500
5 (most advantaged)	36,240	20,800	44,500	25,200	42,470	28,800	35,535	34,300
Not known	3,435	19,900	4,020	24,100	3,210	27,000	3,185	32,800

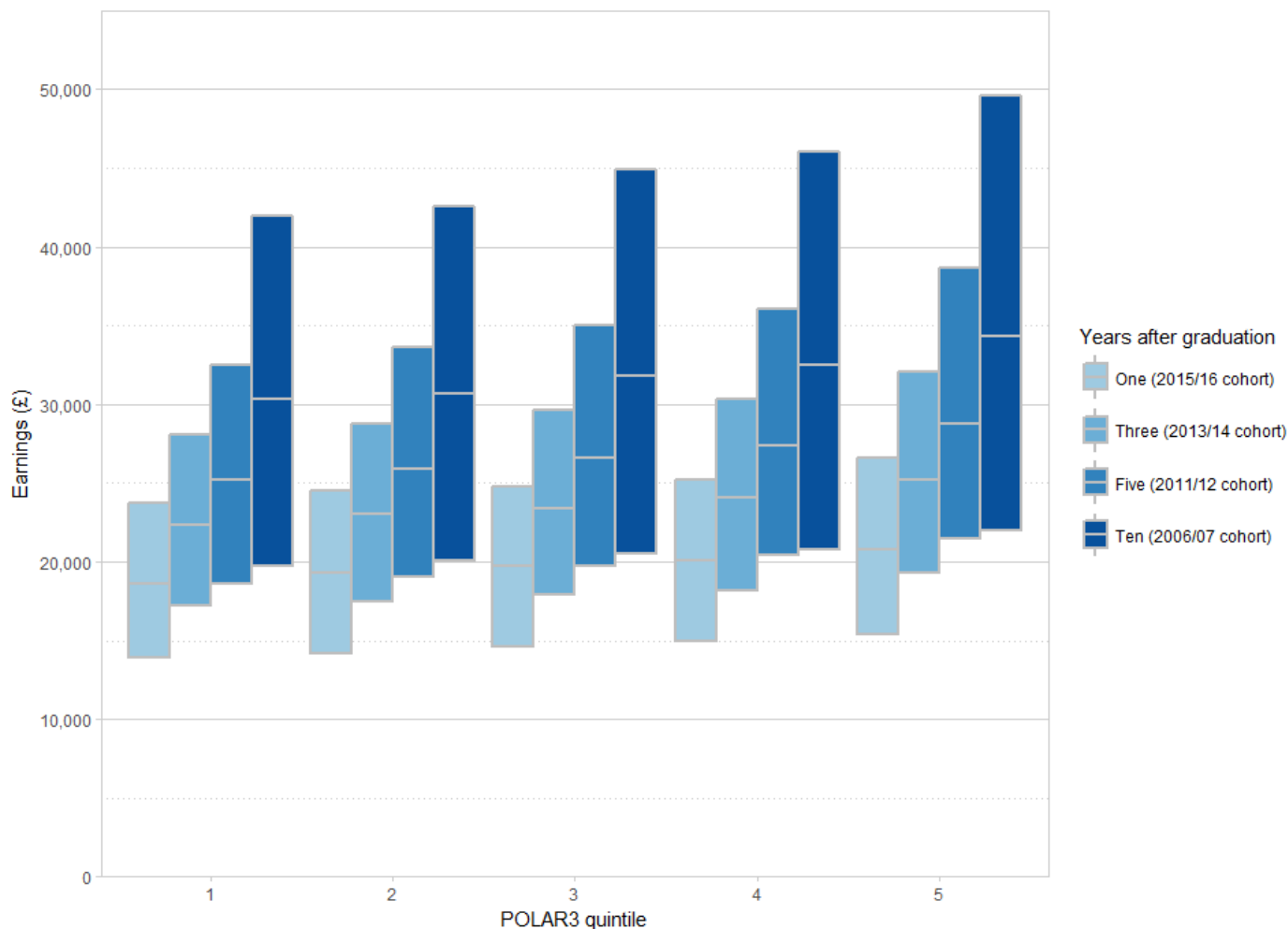
In all four of the graduating cohorts shown, POLAR quintile 1 graduates have the lowest median earnings and POLAR quintile 5 graduates the highest earnings. POLAR quintile 5 graduates also have the highest difference in earnings between one year after graduation and ten years after graduation (£13,500 increase) and POLAR quintile 2 graduates the lowest (£11,400 increase). This is illustrated in Figure 25.

Figure 25: Earnings of graduates by POLAR quintile one, three, five and ten years after graduation

Coverage: Young (under 21 at start of course) UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18



Free school meals (FSM)

Coverage: Young (under 21 at the start of the course) UK domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs. As this uses data from the National Pupil Database, data for this characteristic is only available up to five years after graduation.

Employment outcomes

Table 28 shows the percentage of young graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by free school meal (FSM) eligibility at any point between school years 6 and 11.

Table 28: Percentage of young graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by free school meal (FSM) eligibility one, three, and five years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates matched to LEO data, % denotes the percentage of matched graduates in further study, sustained employment or both

Coverage: Young (under 21 at start of course) UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Free school meal (FSM) eligibility	Years after graduation					
	One		Three		Five	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
FSM	23,220	85.8	21,830	84.3	17,075	83.4
non-FSM	161,495	88.6	169,780	87.1	148,085	86.6
Not known	25,980	85.5	30,950	83.3	33,215	82.3

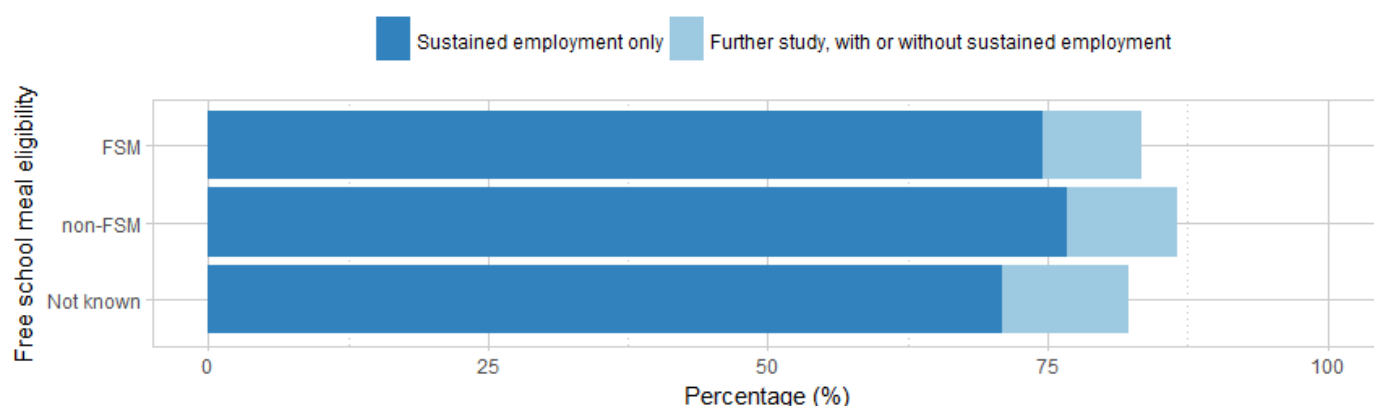
In all of the three graduating cohorts in Table 22, non-FSM graduates were more likely to be in further study, sustained employment or both than FSM graduates were. The slight decrease in percentage in 'further study, sustained employment or both' between three and five years after graduation is accompanied by an increase in the percentage in 'activity not captured' in the same time period.

Figure 26: Employment outcome of graduates by Free School Meal (FSM) eligibility at start of course type five years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohort: 2011/12 (5 years)

Tax year: 2017/18



Earnings

Table 28 shows the median earnings of young graduates by FSM eligibility at any point between school years 6 and 11.

Table 28: Median earnings by FSM eligibility one, three, five and ten years after graduation

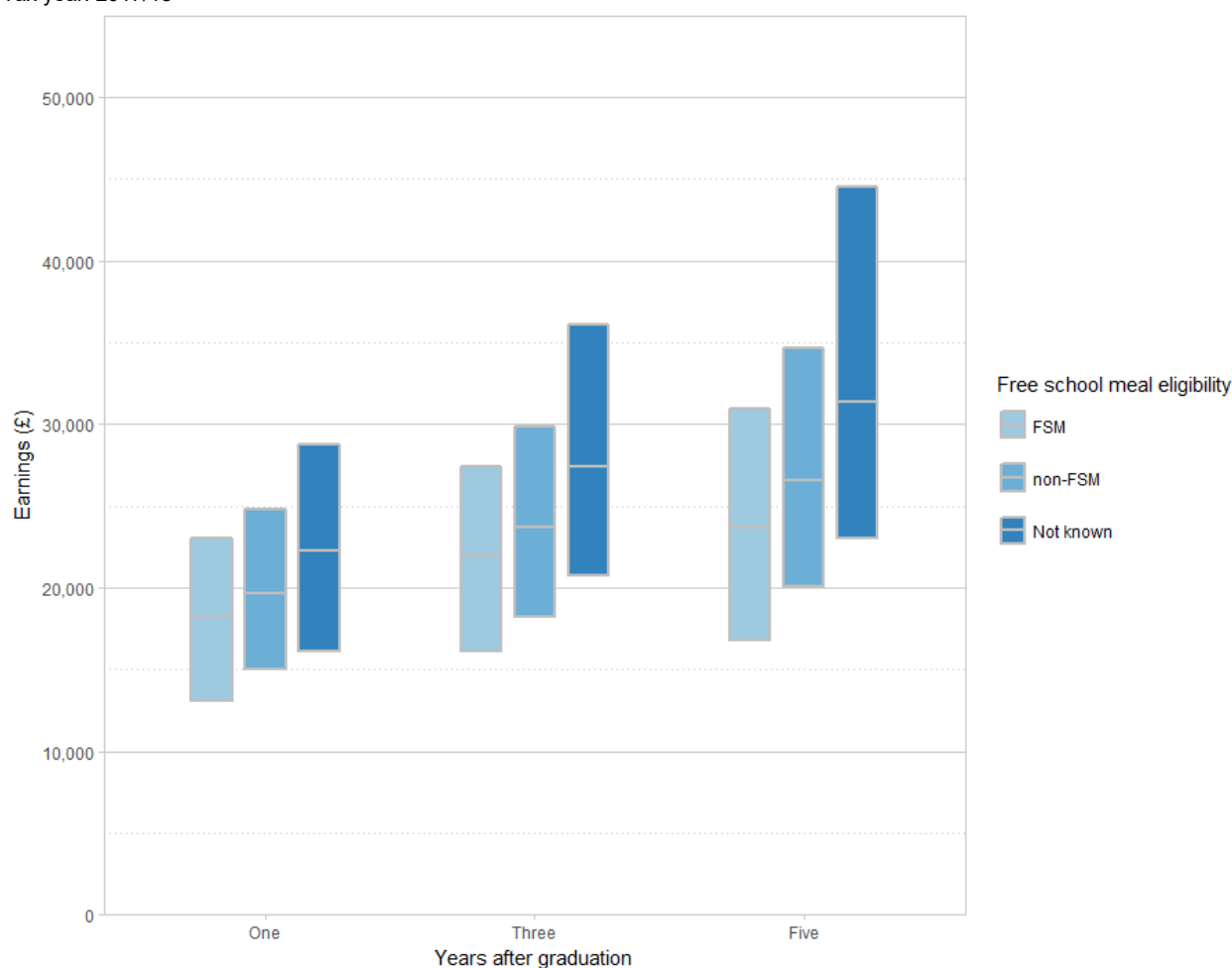
N denotes the number of graduates included in the median earnings; (£) denotes the median earnings
 Coverage: Young (under 21 at start of course) UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs
 Cohorts: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)
 Tax year: 2017/18

Free school meal (FSM) eligibility	Years after graduation					
	One		Three		Five	
	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)
FSM	14,100	18,200	15,145	21,900	12,365	23,700
non-FSM	101,260	19,700	120,465	23,700	110,420	26,600
Not known	14,530	22,300	20,155	27,400	22,630	31,400

The earnings of graduates who were eligible for free school meals are lower than those who were not eligible for free school meals; £1,500 lower one year after graduation, £1,800 lower three years after graduation and £2,900 lower five years after graduation. The 'Not Known' category will contain a number of pupils from Independent schools where data on Free School Meal status is not collected. Figure 27 shows the difference between those eligible for FSM and those not eligible.

Figure 27: Earnings of graduates by FSM eligibility one, three and five years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs
 Cohorts: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)
 Tax year: 2017/18



Home region

Coverage: Young (under 21 at the start of the course) UK domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs.

Employment outcomes

Table 29 shows the percentage of young graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by home region (as defined by their home address prior to starting their degree).

Table 29: Percentage of young graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by home region one, three, five and ten years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates matched to LEO data, % denotes the percentage of matched graduates in further study, sustained employment or both

Coverage: Young (under 21 at start of course) UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Home region	Years after graduation							
	One		Three		Five		Ten	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
North East	8,410	89.6	8,630	87.2	7,715	86.5	6,575	85.5
North West	26,650	88	28,750	86.3	25,835	85.6	20,460	84.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	18,635	88.8	19,145	87	16,935	86.3	13,555	85
East Midlands	16,625	89.5	17,145	87.8	16,005	86.4	12,495	84
West Midlands	20,900	88.6	21,350	87.6	19,455	87.4	15,835	85.2
East of England	23,125	88.6	24,645	87.6	21,895	86.7	16,655	84.1
London	37,420	85.3	38,545	83.8	34,370	83	26,490	80
South East	34,155	88.1	37,470	86.5	33,250	86.2	26,925	83.1
South West	16,470	88.5	18,320	86.7	16,150	85.8	13,230	83.7
Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	8,105	86.7	7,920	84	6,300	83.8	5,860	82.9
Not known	200	78.1	635	74.3	460	63.3	550	73.5

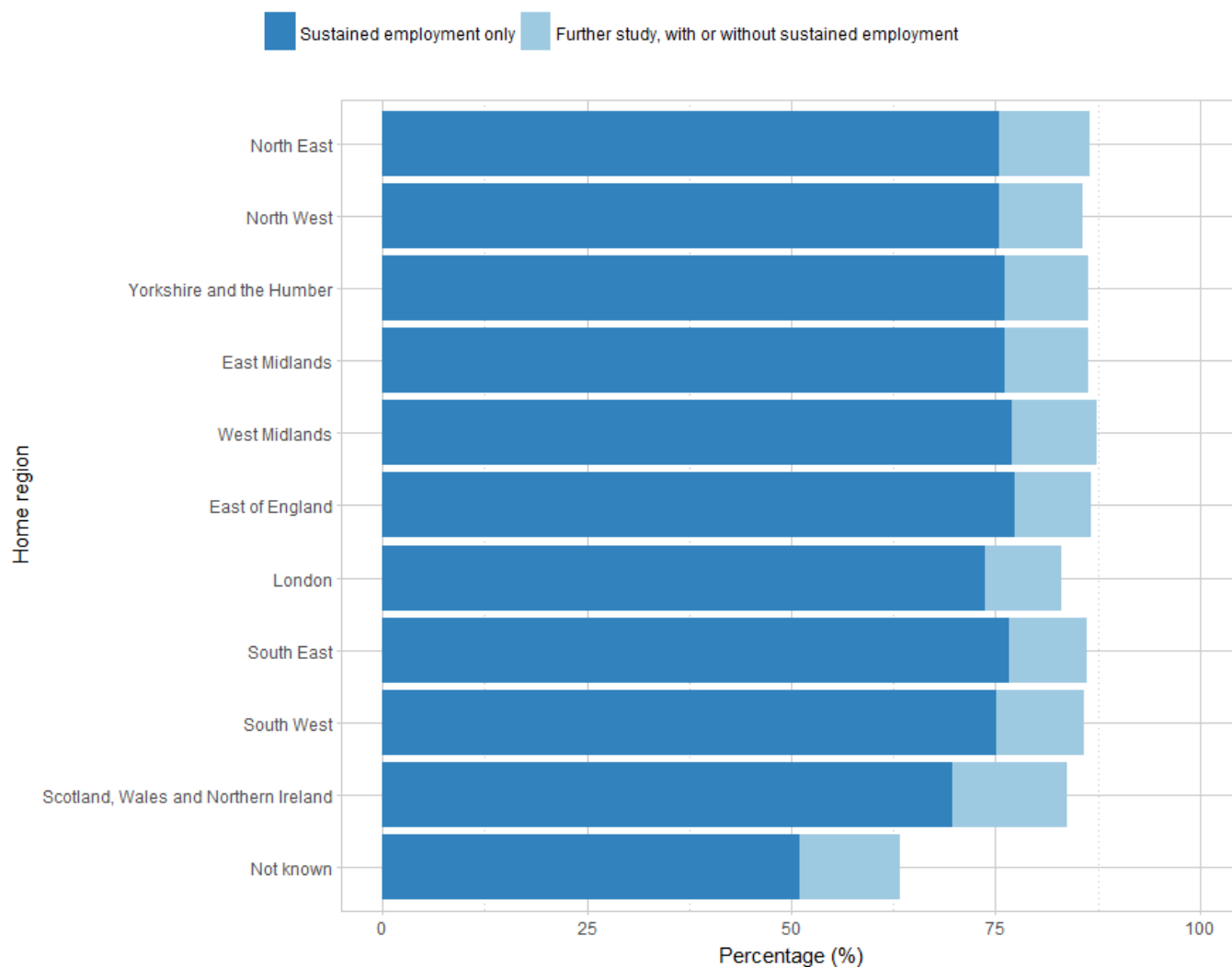
For the percentage in 'further study, sustained employment or both', there are relatively small differences between English regions with the exception of London. Graduates whose home region is London have the lowest percentage in further study, sustained employment or both across English regions in all four graduate cohorts. Figure 27 shows employment outcomes for five years after graduation.

Figure 27: Employment outcomes of graduates by home region at start of course five years after graduation

Coverage: UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohort: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation)

Tax year: 2017/18



Earnings

Table 30 shows the median earnings of young graduates by home region.

Table 30: Median earnings by home region one, three, five and ten years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates included in the median earnings; (£) denotes the median earnings

Coverage: Young (under 21 at start of course) UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

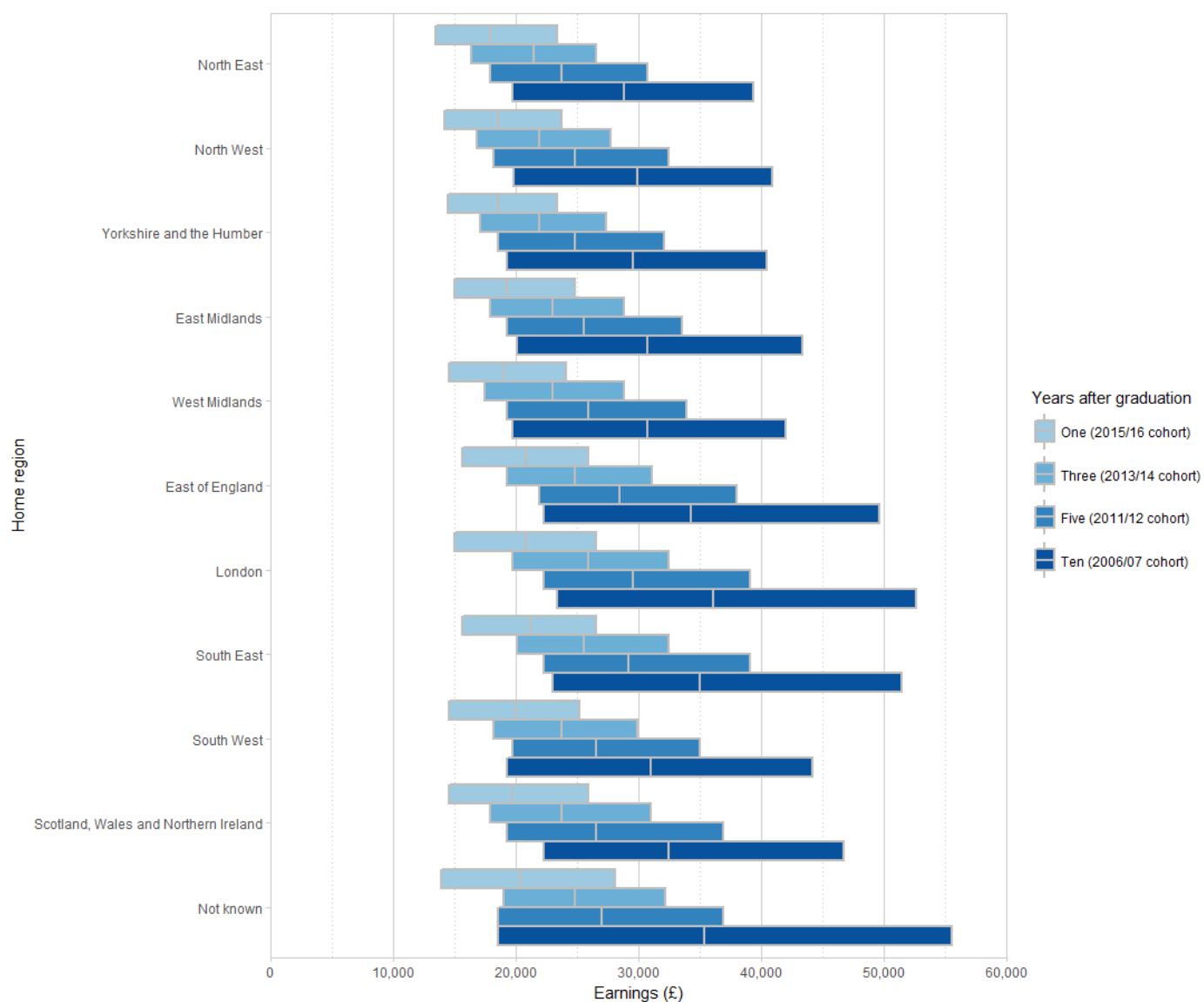
Tax year: 2017/18

Home region	Years after graduation							
	One		Three		Five		Ten	
	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)
North East	4,990	17,900	6,105	21,500	5,665	23,700	5,000	28,800
North West	16,355	18,600	20,135	21,900	18,955	24,800	15,420	29,900
Yorkshire and the Humber	11,560	18,600	13,485	21,900	12,595	24,800	10,305	29,600
East Midlands	10,270	19,300	12,235	23,000	11,875	25,600	9,440	30,700
West Midlands	13,005	19,000	15,175	23,000	14,630	25,900	12,150	30,700
East of England	14,705	20,800	17,720	24,800	16,435	28,500	12,535	34,300
London	22,355	20,800	26,295	25,900	24,420	29,600	18,750	36,100
South East	21,370	21,200	26,420	25,600	24,700	29,200	19,945	35,000
South West	10,345	20,000	12,720	23,700	11,715	26,600	9,780	31,000
Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	4,850	19,700	5,095	23,700	4,205	26,600	4,135	32,500
Not known	85	20,400	370	24,800	220	27,000	315	35,400

One year after graduation, graduates originally from the South East have the highest median earnings. Three, five and ten years after graduation, graduates originally from London have the highest median earnings. In all four graduating cohorts, graduates originally from the North East have the lowest median earnings. This is shown in Figure 28.

Figure 28: Earnings of graduates by home region type one, three, five and ten years after graduation

Coverage: Young (under 21 at start of course) UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs
Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)
Tax year: 2017/18



Living at home or elsewhere

Coverage: (under 21 at the start of the course) Young UK domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs. This breakdown relates to where the graduate was living during their final year of study.

Employment outcomes

Table 31 shows the percentage of young graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by whether they were living at home or elsewhere during their studies, or if this is not known.

Table 31: Percentage of young graduates in further study, sustained employment or both by residence one, three, five and ten years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates matched to LEO data, % denotes the percentage of matched graduates in further study, sustained employment or both

Coverage: Young (under 21 at start of course) UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

Tax year: 2017/18

Residence	Years after graduation							
	One		Three		Five		Ten	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
Living at home	52,090	88.1	54,025	87	50,300	86.3	32,680	84
Living elsewhere	150,435	88.1	156,200	86.2	135,475	85.5	118,545	83.3
Not known	8,170	82.9	12,335	84.3	12,605	84.2	7,405	82.2

The percentage of graduates in further study, sustained employment or both is higher for graduates who lived at home during study than those who lived elsewhere for three, five and ten years after graduation, although the difference is small and the number is the same one year after graduation.

Earnings

Table 32 shows the median earnings of graduates by residence.

Table 32: Median earnings by residence one, three, five and ten years after graduation

N denotes the number of graduates included in the median earnings; (£) denotes the median earnings

Coverage: Young (under 21 at start of course) UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)

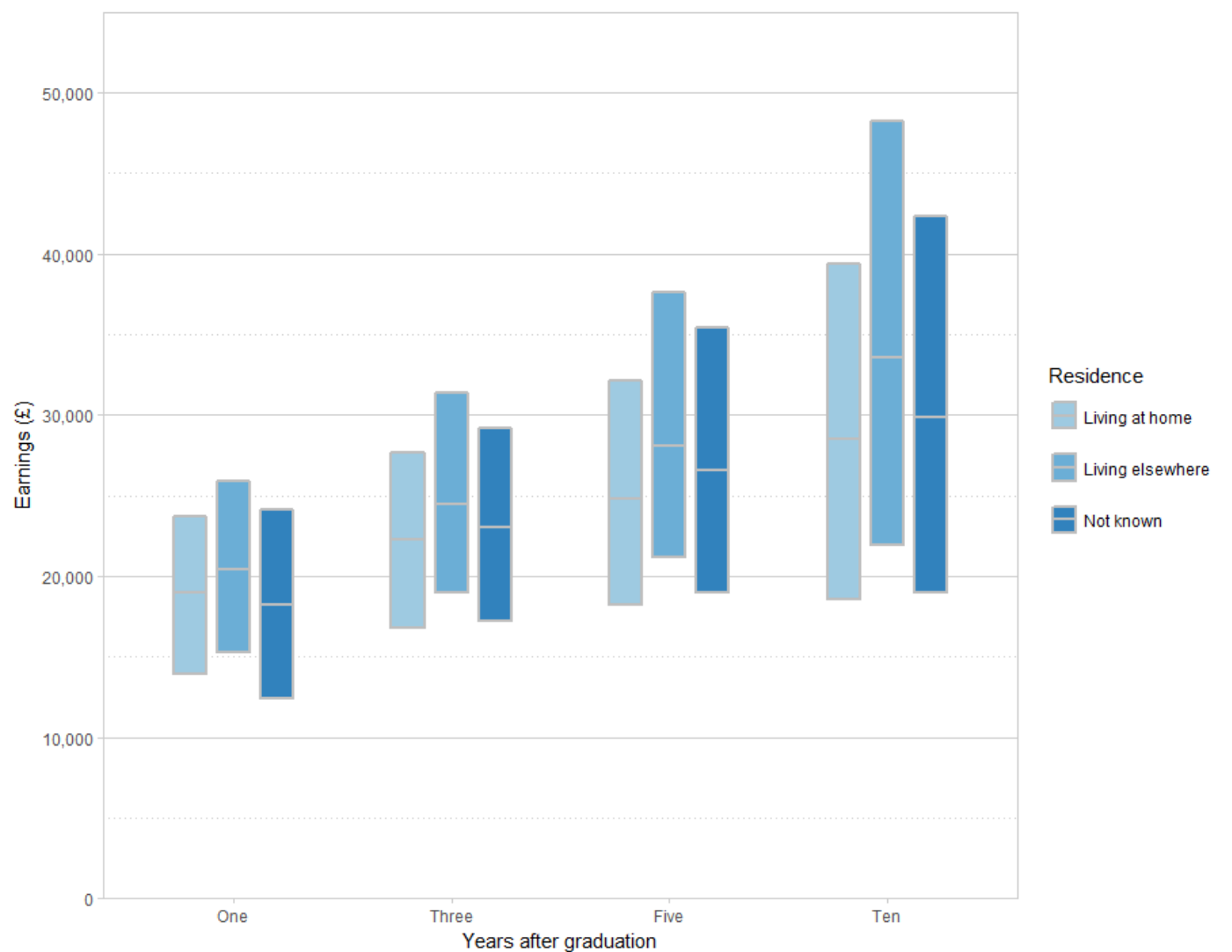
Tax year: 2017/18

Residence	Years after graduation							
	One		Three		Five		Ten	
	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)	N	(£)
Living at home	33,140	19,000	39,300	22,300	38,160	24,800	25,050	28,500
Living elsewhere	91,610	20,400	107,960	24,500	98,245	28,100	87,310	33,600
Not known	5,140	18,200	8,495	23,000	9,010	26,600	5,420	29,900

The earnings of graduates who lived away from home during study are higher than the earnings of graduates who lived at home in all of the graduating cohorts covered in this release. The difference also increases with years after graduation; £1,400 one year after graduation, £2,200 three years after graduation, £3,300 five years after graduation and £5,100 ten years after graduation. The median earnings of graduates by residence are shown in Figure 29.

Figure 29: Earnings of graduates by residence one, three, five and ten years after graduation

Coverage: Young (under 21 at start of course) UK domiciled male and female first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs
Cohorts: 2006/07 (10 years after graduation), 2011/12 (5 years), 2013/14 (3 years), 2015/16 (1 year)
Tax year: 2017/18



5. Annex B: International graduates

Employment outcomes by domicile and sex

This section focuses on employment and/or further study outcomes for the 2011/12 graduates five years after graduation, split by domicile and sex. Outcomes one, three and ten years after graduation are available in the excel tables accompanying this release.

Figure 30 shows that EU domiciled female graduates were more likely to have remained in the UK and to be in 'sustained employment, further study or both' than EU domiciled male graduates (37.7% versus 32%). Non-EU domiciled male and female graduates were almost equally likely to have remained in the UK and to be in sustained employment, further study or (14.5% female / 14.4% male).

For both EU and Non-EU graduates, these rates are considerably lower than they are for UK domiciled graduates. As discussed above, this is because international graduates are more likely to be 'unmatched' in the LEO data or be recorded as 'activity not captured'.

Figure 30: Activity of graduates five years after graduation by domicile and sex

Coverage: First degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation)

Tax year: 2017/18

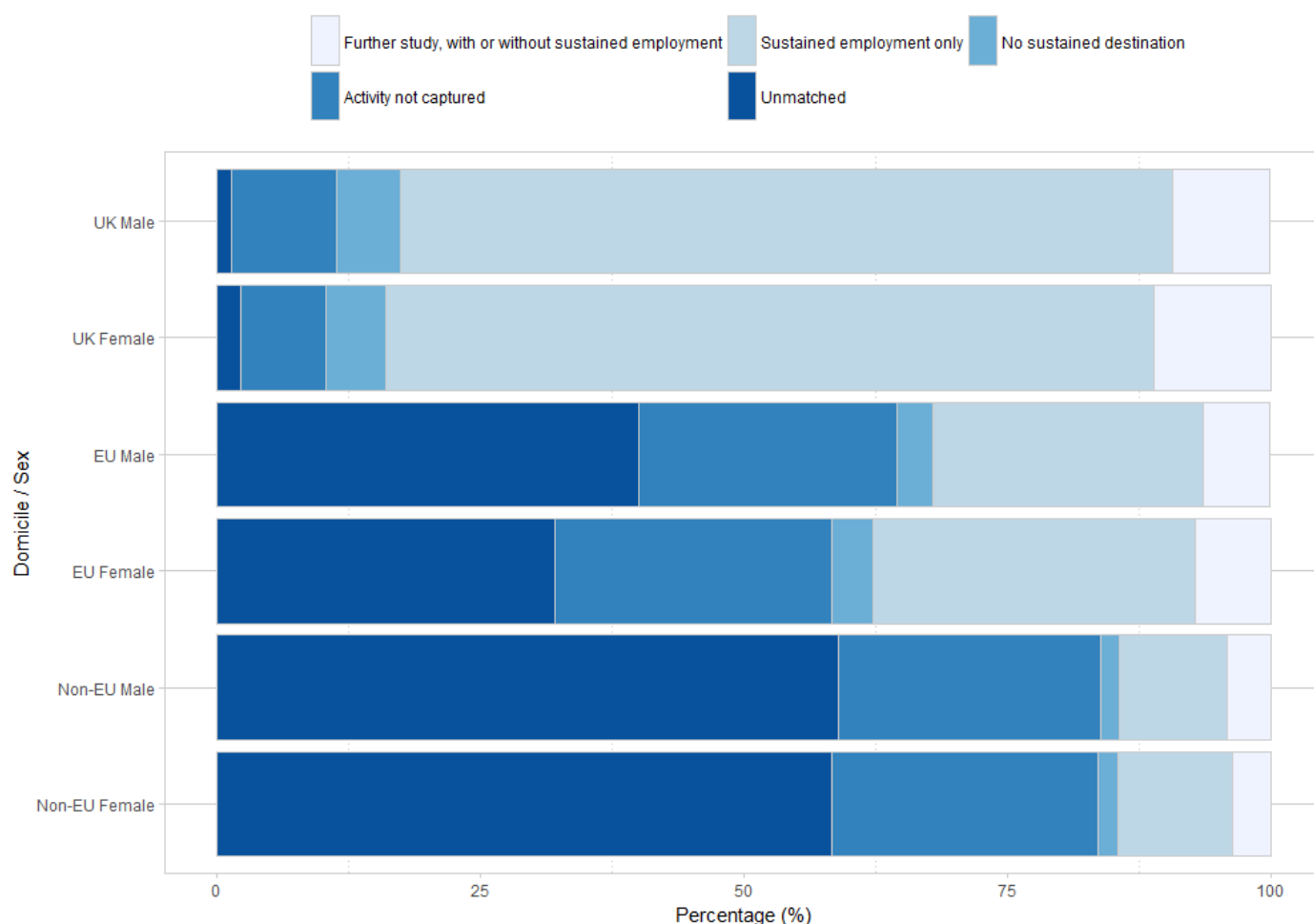


Table 33: Activity of graduates five years after graduation by domicile and sex

Coverage: First degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation)

Tax year: 2017/18

Domicile	Sex	Number of graduates	Unmatched (%)	Activity not captured (%)	No sustained destination (%)	Sustained employment only (%)	Sustained employment, further study or both (%)
UK	Female	160,880	2.2	8.1	5.7	72.9	84
	Male	118,465	1.4	10	6	73.3	82.5
EU	Female	9,000	32.1	26.2	4	35.1	37.7
	Male	7,140	40	24.5	3.4	29.4	32
Non-EU	Female	18,035	58.4	25.2	1.9	10.9	14.5
	Male	18,380	59	24.9	1.7	10.3	14.4

Employment outcomes by domicile and subject

This section looks at how employment and/or further study outcomes for international students varies by subject, focusing on the 2011/12 graduate cohort.

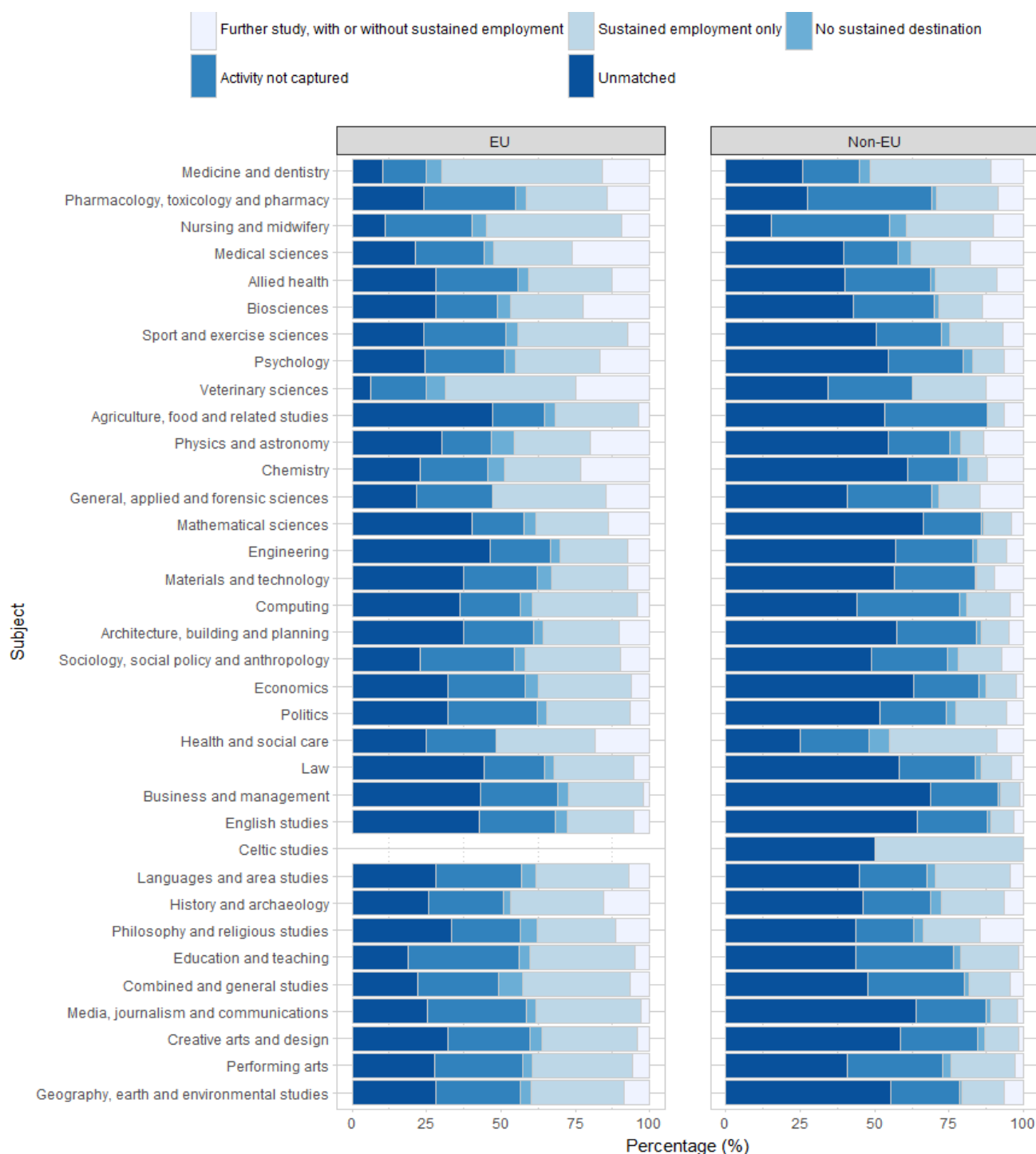
Figure 31 shows that for both EU and Non-EU domiciles, Medicine and dentistry had the highest proportion of graduates remaining in the UK in 'sustained employment only' (EU: 54.0%, Non-EU: 40.3%). For EU domiciled graduates, English studies had the lowest proportion of graduates remaining in the UK in 'sustained employment only' (23.0%). For Non-EU domiciled graduates Agriculture food and related studies had the lowest proportion of graduates remaining in the UK in 'sustained employment only' (6.0%).

Figure 31: Activity of graduates five years after graduation by domicile and subject

Coverage: EU and Non-EU domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation)

Tax year: 2017/18



Subjects that had a low proportion of graduates remaining in the UK in ‘further study (with or without sustained employment)’ were Business and management (EU: 2.2%, Non-EU: 1.3%) and Media, journalism and communications (EU: 3.1%, Non-EU: 1.9%).

Subjects that had a high additional proportion of graduates remaining in the UK in ‘further study (with or without sustained employment)’ were Medical Sciences (EU: 26.1%, Non-EU: 18.6%) and Veterinary sciences (EU: 25.0%, Non-EU: 12.5%).

This section focuses on the employment and/or further study outcomes of 2011/12 graduates five years after graduation, concentrating specifically on the twenty countries¹⁰ with the largest international graduate populations.

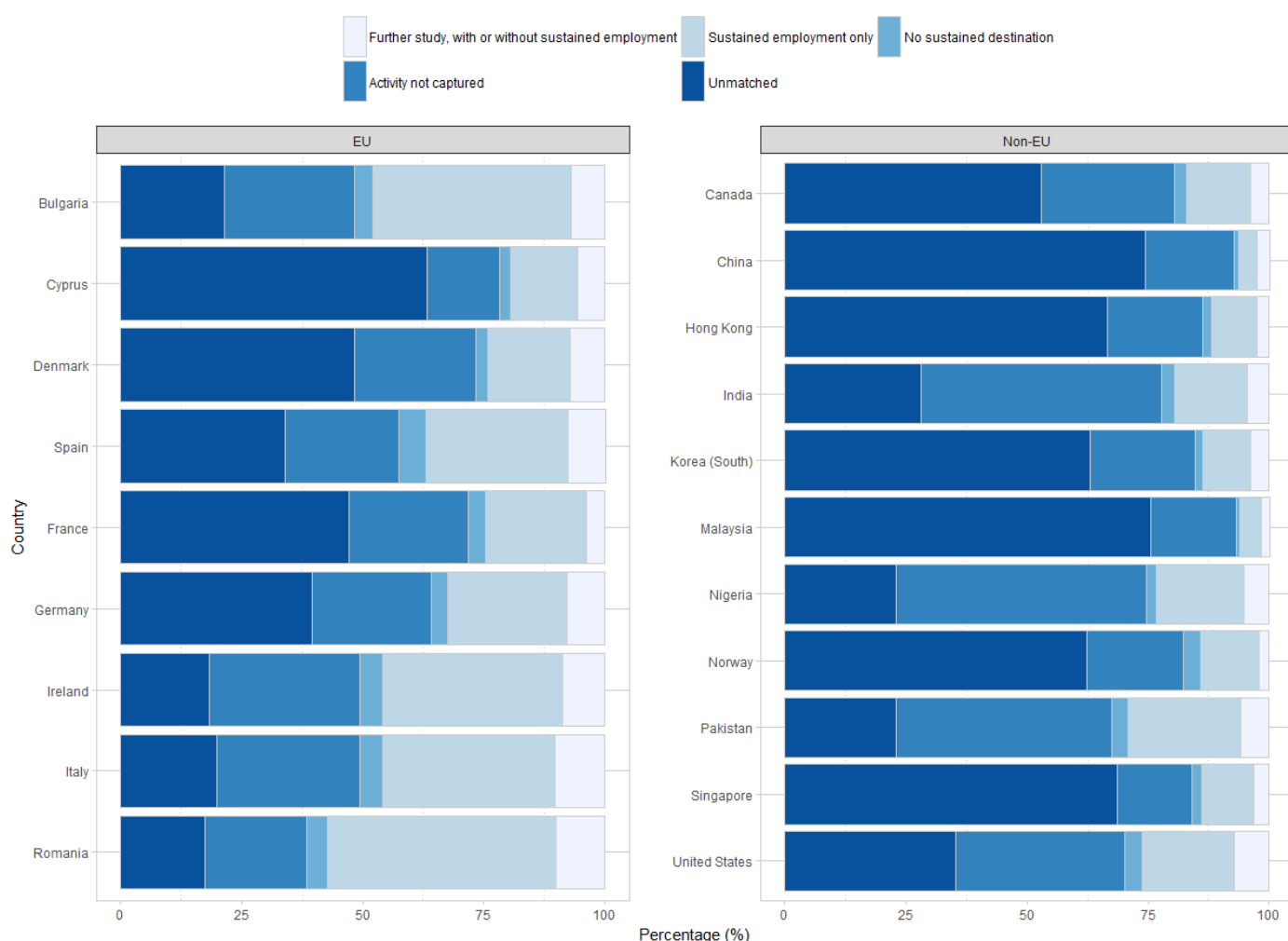
Figure 32 shows that for both EU and Non-EU domiciles, the pattern of employment outcomes varies heavily between countries. Bulgaria, Ireland and Romania had low proportions of ‘unmatched’ graduates and high proportions of graduates in ‘sustained employment only’ or ‘further study (with or without sustained employment)’. In contrast, China, Hong Kong and Singapore had high proportion of ‘unmatched’ graduates and a low proportion of graduates in sustained employment only or ‘further study (with or without sustained employment)’.

Figure 32: Activity of graduates five years after graduation by country

Coverage: EU and Non-EU domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation)

Tax year: 2017/18



¹⁰The top 20 countries by graduate population were initially calculated from the 2017/18 tax year, one year after graduation (2015/16 academic year). These countries were used for subsequent analysis to allow for comparison between the remaining tax and academic years.

Earnings by domicile and sex

The following sections focus on the median earnings of 2011/12 graduates five years after graduation.

Figure 33 presents the earnings for UK, EU and Non-EU male and female graduates. For both males and females, EU and Non-EU domiciled graduates had higher median earnings than UK domiciled graduates. For each domicile, males had higher median earnings than females. The largest gender gap in earnings was between EU male and female graduates (£5,500), and the smaller gap was between both UK and Non-EU male and female graduates (£3,600). The smaller gender gap for Non-EU graduates is likely to be due to the minimum earnings threshold required for non-EU graduates to stay and work in the UK.

Figure 33: Annualised earnings five years after graduation by domicile and sex

Coverage: First degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation)

Tax year: 2017/18

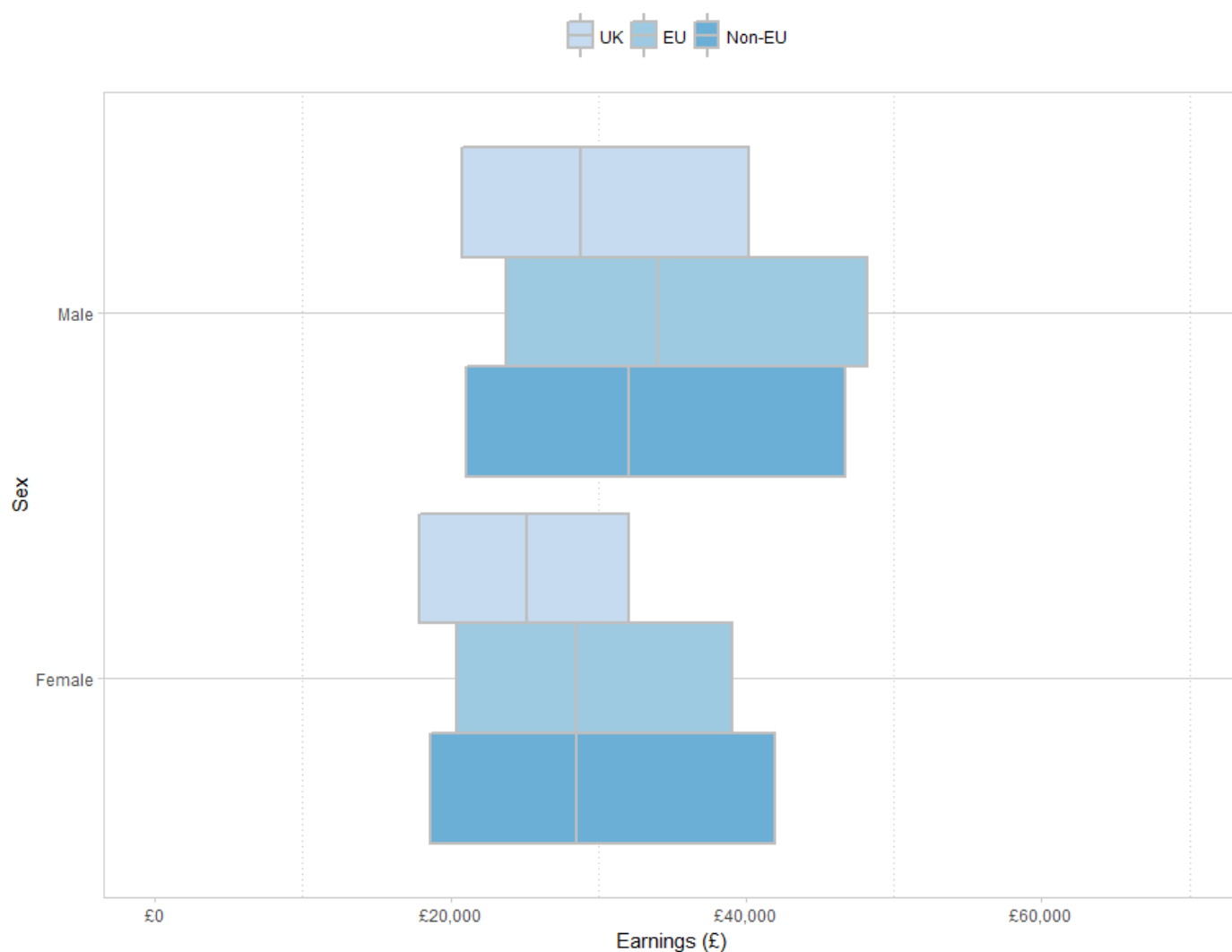


Table 34: Annualised earnings five years after graduation by domicile and sex

Coverage: First degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation)

Tax year: 2017/18

Domicile	Sex	Number included in the earnings figures	Earnings - lower quartile (£)	Earnings - median (£)	Earnings - upper quartile (£)
UK	Female	113,025	17,900	25,200	32,100
	Male	83,385	20,800	28,800	40,200
EU	Female	2,585	20,400	28,500	39,100
	Male	1,705	23,800	34,000	48,200
Non-EU	Female	1,800	18,600	28,500	42,000
	Male	1,710	21,100	32,100	46,700

Earnings by domicile and subject

Figure 34 presents the average earnings of UK, EU and Non-EU graduates by subject studied. Again, the middle grey line indicates the median earnings figure and the boxes either side of the middle line indicate the interquartile range.

Figure 384: Annualised earnings five years after graduation by domicile and subject

Coverage: First degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation)

Tax year: 2017/18



Subjects that showed the most variability in earnings between domiciles included Mathematical Sciences (UK: £34,300, EU: £55,500, Non-EU: £46,700), Computing (UK: £29,900, EU: £39,400, Non-EU: £28,100) and Law (UK: £26,600, EU: £35,000, Non-EU: £33,900).

Subjects that showed low variability in earnings between domiciles included Education and teaching (UK: £23,700, EU: £24,800, Non-EU: £24,500), Engineering (UK: £35,400, EU: £34,700, Non-EU: £33,900), Physics and astronomy (UK: £33,200, EU: £32,800, Non-EU: £31,800) and Medicine and dentistry (UK: £49,300, EU: £50,700, Non-EU: £50,400).

Earnings by country

This section looks at the median earnings of 2011/12 graduates five years after graduation, concentrating specifically on the twenty countries¹¹ with the largest graduate populations by international domicile. Data may be omitted in the figure due to the suppression of categories with low numbers of graduates.

Figure 35 presents the interquartile range of earnings for the EU and Non-EU domicile countries with the largest graduate populations. The number included in the earnings calculations is annotated to the left of each boxplot. For the EU countries with the largest graduate populations, there was only a small amount of variability in median earnings, with Bulgaria having the highest median earnings (£33,600) and Norway having the lowest median earnings (£26,500). For the Non-EU countries with the largest graduate populations, there was a larger amount of variability in median earnings, with Singapore having the highest median earnings (£49,100) and Nigeria having the lowest median earnings (£27,400). This difference is likely to be influenced by the subject mix of these graduates, as the proportion of graduates domiciled in Singapore studying Economics is more than double the proportion of graduates domiciled in Nigeria and the number of Medicine and dentistry graduates domiciled in Nigeria is very low compared with Singapore.

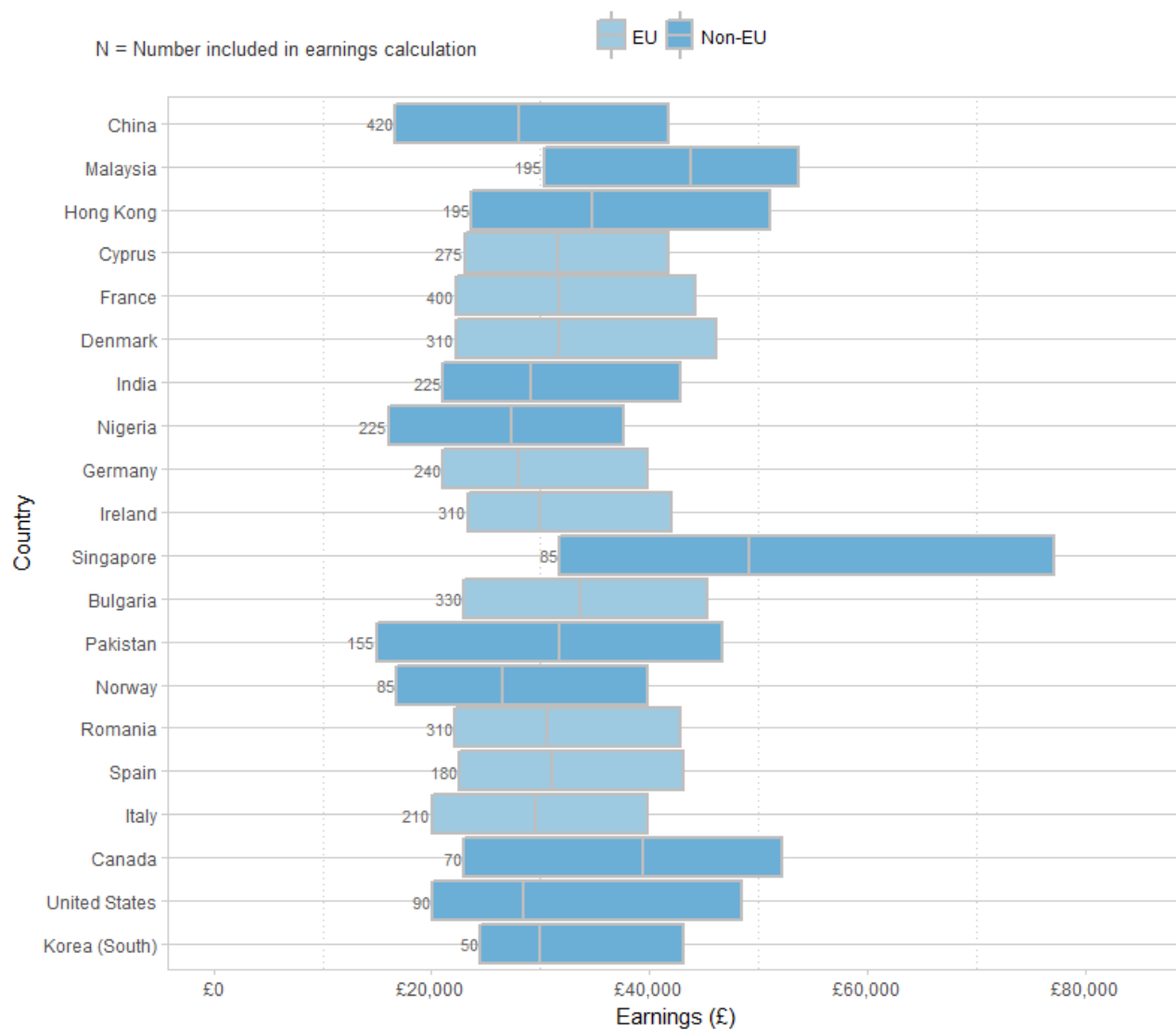
¹¹The top 20 countries by graduate population were initially calculated from the 2017/18 tax year, one year after graduation (2015/16 academic year). These countries were used for subsequent analysis to allow for comparison between the remaining tax and academic years.

Figure 35: Annualised earnings five years after graduation by country

Coverage: EU and Non-EU domiciled first degree graduates from English HEIs, APs and FECs

Cohorts: 2011/12 (5 years after graduation)

Tax Year: 2017/18



6.Feedback

We welcome feedback on this publication. Contact details can be found in [section 8: Get in touch](#)

7.Official Statistics

These are Official Statistics and have been produced in line with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

This can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
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The Code of Practice for Statistics requires us to take reasonable steps to ensure that our published or disseminated statistics protect confidentiality. Where appropriate we apply disclosure control to protect confidentiality.

8.Get in touch

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<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-higher-education-graduate-employment-and-earnings>

Reference: Graduate outcomes (LEO): Employment and earnings outcomes of higher education graduates by subject studied and graduate characteristics



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